

## Commercial.

## THIS DAY.

Business is still very quiet in the Share Market. Docks have changed hands at 64 premium for the end of the month, and there are still buyers at that rate and also at 62 premium for cash; there are sellers at 63 for cash and 65 for August 31st. Other stocks remain as per annexed list.

**SHARES.**  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex New Issue—104 per cent. premium.  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue—102 per cent. premium.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$650 per share, buyers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$2,700 per share, buyers.  
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,600 per share, buyers.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$120 per share.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 1075 per share, ex. div., buyers.  
Chinese Insurance Company—\$230 per share, ex. div., sellers.  
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$350 per share, sellers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$382 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—62 per share, premium, buyers.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$52 per share, premium, buyers.  
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—120 per share.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$175 per share, buyers.  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—15 per cent. div., sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$210 per share, buyers.  
China Sugar Refining Company (Debtless)—2 per cent. premium.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$20 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$161 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—11 per cent. prem. ex. int.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. prem.

**ON LONDON.**—Bank, T. T. 3/7  
Bank Bills, on demand 3/7  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/7  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8  
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/8  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8 @ 3/8

**ON PARIS.**—Bank, T. T. 456  
Credits, at 4 months' sight 456  
**ON BOMBAY.**—Bank, T. T. 222  
**ON CALCUTTA.**—Bank, T. T. 222  
On Demand 222  
**ON SHANGHAI.**—Bank, T. T. 721  
Private, 30 days' sight 721

## OPUM MARKET—THIS DAY.

New Malwa ..... per picul, \$530  
(Allowance, Tals 24.)  
Old Malwa ..... per picul, \$570  
(Allowance, Tals 12.)  
New Patna (without choice) per chest, \$587  
New Patna (first choice) per chest, \$595  
New Patna (second choice) per chest, \$593  
New Patna (bottom) per chest, \$597  
Old Patna (without choice) per chest, \$600  
Old Patna (bottom) per chest, \$605  
Benares (without choice) per chest, \$555  
Benares (bottom) per chest, \$550  
New Persian (best quality) per picul .....  
Old Persian (best quality) per picul .....  
Old Persian (second quality) per picul .....

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER &amp; CO.'S REGISTER).

Barometer—1 P.M.	29.66
Thermometer—1 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—2 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—3 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—4 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—5 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—6 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—7 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—8 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—9 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—10 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—11 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—12 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—1 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—2 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—3 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—4 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—5 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—6 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—7 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—8 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—9 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—10 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—11 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—12 P.M.	80.5

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Thermometer—5 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—6 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—7 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—8 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—9 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—10 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—11 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—12 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—1 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—2 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—3 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—4 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—5 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—6 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—7 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—8 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—9 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—10 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—11 P.M.	80.5
Thermometer—12 P.M.	80.5

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

## THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

BAROMETER.	10 A.M.	1 P.M.	4 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 P.M.	1 A.M.	4 A.M.	7 A.M.	10 A.M.
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.66	29.66	29.66	29.66	29.66	29.66	29.66	29.66	29.66
Thermometer—1 P.M.	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5
Thermometer—2 P.M.	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5
Thermometer—3 P.M.	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5
Thermometer—4 P.M.	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5
Thermometer—5 P.M.	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5
Thermometer—6 P.M.	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5
Thermometer—7 P.M.	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5
Thermometer—8 P.M.	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5
Thermometer—9 P.M.	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5
Thermometer—10 P.M.	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5
Thermometer—11 P.M.	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5
Thermometer—12 P.M.	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5
Thermometer—1 P.M.	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5
Thermometer—2 P.M.	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5
Thermometer—3 P.M.	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5
Thermometer—4 P.M.	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5
Thermometer—5 P.M.	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5
Thermometer—6 P.M.	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5
Thermometer—7 P.M.	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5
Thermometer—8 P.M.	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5
Thermometer—9 P.M.	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5
Thermometer—10 P.M.	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5
Thermometer—11 P.M.	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5
Thermometer—12 P.M.	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5

Barometer, level of the sea in inches and hundredths. Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths kept in the open air in a shaded situation. Direction of Wind, is registered every two points, N., N.E., E., S.E., S., S.W., W., N.W., N., etc. Force of Wind, is registered in 3 points, 1 to 3, 4 to 6, 7 to 9, 10 to 12, 13 to 15, 16 to 18, 19 to 21, 22 to 24, 25 to 27, 28 to 30, 31 to 33, 34 to 36, 37 to 39, 40 to 42, 43 to 45, 46 to 48, 49 to 51, 52 to 54, 55 to 57, 58 to 60, 61 to 63, 64 to 66, 67 to 69, 70 to 72, 73 to 75, 76 to 78, 79 to 81, 82 to 84, 85 to 87, 88 to 90, 91 to 93, 94 to 96, 97 to 99, 100 to 102, 103 to 105, 106 to 108, 109 to 111, 112 to 114, 115 to 117, 118 to 120, 121 to 123, 124 to 126, 127 to 129, 130 to 132, 133 to 135, 136 to 138, 139 to 141, 142 to 144, 145 to 147, 148 to 150, 151 to 153, 154 to 156, 157 to 159, 160 to 162, 163 to 165, 166 to 168, 169 to 171, 172 to 174, 175 to 177, 178 to 180, 181 to 183, 184 to 186, 187 to 189, 190 to 192, 193 to 195, 196 to 198, 199 to 201, 202 to 204, 205 to 207, 208 to 210, 211 to 213, 214 to 216, 217 to 219, 220 to 222, 223 to 225, 226 to 228, 229 to 231, 232 to 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484 to 486, 487 to 489, 490 to 492, 493 to 495, 496 to 498, 499 to 501, 502 to 504, 505 to 507, 508 to 510, 511 to 513, 514 to 516, 517 to 519, 520 to 522, 523 to 525, 526 to 528, 529 to 531, 532 to 534, 535 to 537, 538 to 540, 541 to 543, 544 to 546, 547 to 549, 550 to 552, 553 to 555, 556 to 558, 559 to 561, 562 to 564, 565 to 567, 568 to 570, 571 to 573, 574 to 576, 577 to 579, 580 to 582, 583 to 585, 586 to 588, 589 to 591, 592 to 594, 595 to 597, 598 to 600, 601 to 603, 604 to 606, 607 to 609, 610 to 612, 613 to 615, 616 to 618, 619 to 621, 622 to 624, 625 to 627, 628 to 630, 631 to 633, 634 to 636, 637 to 639, 640 to 642, 643 to 645, 646 to 648, 649 to 651, 652 to 654, 655 to 657, 658 to 660, 661 to 663, 664 to 666, 667 to 669, 670 to 672, 673 to 675, 676 to 678, 679 to 681, 682 to 684, 685 to 687, 688 to 690, 691 to 693, 694 to 696, 697 to 699, 700 to 702, 703 to 705, 706 to 708, 709 to 711, 712 to 714, 715 to 717, 718 to 720, 721 to 723, 724 to 726, 727 to 729, 730 to 732, 733 to 735, 736 to 738, 739 to 741, 742 to 744, 745 to 747, 748 to 750, 751 to 753, 754 to 756, 757 to 759, 760 to 762, 763 to 765, 766 to 768, 769 to 771, 772 to 774, 775 to 777, 778 to 780, 781 to 783, 784 to 786, 787 to 789, 790 to 792, 793 to 795, 796 to 798, 799 to 801, 802 to 804, 805 to 807, 808 to 810, 811 to 813, 814 to 816, 817 to 819, 820 to 822, 823 to 825, 826 to 828, 829 to 831, 832 to 834, 835 to 837, 838 to 840, 841 to 843, 844 to 846, 847 to 849, 850 to 852, 853 to 855, 856 to 858, 859 to 861, 862 to 864, 865 to 867, 868 to 870, 871 to 873, 874 to 876, 877 to 879, 880 to 882, 883 to 885, 886 to 888, 889 to 891, 892 to 894, 895 to 897, 898 to 900, 901 to 903, 904 to 906, 907 to 909, 910 to 912, 913 to 915, 916 to 918, 919 to 921, 922 to 924, 925 to 927, 928 to 930, 931 to 933, 934 to 936, 937 to 939, 940 to 942, 943 to 945, 946 to 948, 949 to 951, 952 to 954, 955 to 957, 958 to 960, 961 to 963, 964 to 966, 967 to 969, 970 to 972, 973 to 975, 976 to 978, 979 to 981, 982 to 984, 985 to 987, 988 to 990, 991 to 993, 994 to 996, 997 to 999, 1000 to 1002, 1003 to 1005, 1006 to 1008, 1009 to 1011, 1012 to 1014, 1015 to 1017, 1018 to 1020, 1021 to 1023, 1024 to 1026, 1027 to 1029, 1030 to 1032, 1033 to 1035, 1036 to 1038, 1039 to 1041, 1042 to 1044, 1045 to 1047, 1048 to 1050, 1051 to 1053, 1054 to 1056, 1057 to 1059, 1060 to 1062, 1063 to 1065, 1066 to 1068, 1069 to 1071, 1072 to 1074, 1075 to 1077, 1078 to 1080, 1081 to 1083, 1084 to 1086, 1087 to 1089, 1090 to 1092, 1093 to 1095, 1096 to 1098, 1099 to 1101, 1102 to 1104, 1105 to 1107, 1108 to 1110, 1111 to 1113, 1114 to 1116, 1117 to 1119, 1120 to 1122, 1123 to 1125, 1126 to 1128, 1129 to 1131, 1132 to 1134, 1135 to 1137, 1138 to 1140, 1141 to 1143, 1144 to 1146, 1147 to 1149, 1150 to 1152, 1153 to 1155, 1156 to 1158, 1159 to 1161, 1162 to 1164, 1165 to 1167, 1168 to 1170, 1171 to 1173, 1174 to 1176, 1177 to 1179, 1180 to 1182, 1183 to 1185, 1186 to 1188, 1189 to 1191, 1192 to 1194, 1195 to 1197, 1198 to 1199, 1200 to 1202, 1203 to 1205, 1206 to 1208, 1209 to 1211, 1212 to 1214, 1215 to 1217, 1218 to 1220, 1221 to 1223, 1224 to 1226, 1227 to 1229, 1230 to 1232, 1233 to 1235, 1236 to 1238, 1239 to 1241, 1242 to 1244, 1245 to 1247, 1248 to 1250, 1251 to 1253, 1254 to 1256, 1257 to 1259, 1260 to 1262, 1263 to 1265, 1266 to 1268, 1269 to 1271, 1272 to 1274, 1275 to 1277, 1278 to 1280, 1281 to 1283, 1284 to 1286, 1287 to 1289, 1290 to 1292, 1293 to 1295, 1296 to 1298, 1299 to 1301, 1302 to 1304, 1305 to 1307, 1308 to 1310, 1311 to 1313, 1314 to 1316, 1317 to 1319, 1320 to 1322, 1323 to 1325, 1326 to 1328, 1329 to 1331, 1332 to 1334, 1335 to 1337, 1338 to 1340, 1341 to 1343, 1344 to 1346, 1347 to 1349, 1350 to 1352, 1353 to 1355, 1356 to 1358, 1359 to 1361, 1362 to 1364, 1365 to 1367, 1368 to 1370, 1371 to 1373, 1374 to 1376, 1377 to 1379, 1380 to 1382, 1383 to 1385, 1386 to 1388, 1389 to 1391, 1392 to 1394, 1395 to 1397, 1398 to 1399, 1400 to 1402, 1403 to 1405, 1406 to 1408, 1409 to 1411, 1412 to 1414, 1415 to 1417, 1418 to 1420, 1421 to 1423, 1424 to 1426, 1427 to 1429, 1430 to 1432, 1433 to 1435, 1436 to 1438, 1439 to 1441, 1442 to 1444, 1445 to 1447, 1448 to 1450, 1451 to 1453, 1454 to 1456, 1457 to 1459, 1460 to 1462, 1463 to 1465, 1466 to 1468, 1469 to 1471, 1472 to 1474, 1475 to 1477, 1478 to 1480, 1481 to 1483, 1484 to 1486, 1487 to 1489, 1490 to 1492, 1493 to 1495, 1496 to 1498, 1499 to 1501, 1502 to 1504, 1505 to 1507, 1508 to 1510, 1511 to 1513, 1514 to 1516, 1517 to 1519, 1520 to 1522, 1523 to 1525, 1526 to 1528, 1529 to 1531, 1532 to 1534, 1535 to 1537, 1538 to 1540, 1541 to 1543, 1544 to 1546, 1547 to 1549, 1550 to 1552, 1553 to 1555, 1556 to 1558, 1559 to 1561, 1562 to 1564, 1565 to 1567, 1568 to 1570, 1571 to 1573, 1574 to 1576, 1577 to 1579, 1580 to 1582, 1583 to 1585, 1586 to 1588, 1589 to 1591, 1592 to 1594, 1595 to 1597, 1598 to 1599, 1600 to 1602, 1603 to 1605, 1606 to 1608, 1609 to 1611, 1612 to 1614, 1615 to 1617, 1618 to 1620, 1621 to 1623, 1624 to 1626, 1627 to 1629, 1630 to 1632, 1633 to 1635, 1636 to 1638, 1639 to 1641, 1642 to 1644, 1645 to 1647, 1648 to 1650, 1651 to 1653, 1654 to 1656, 1657 to 1659, 1660 to 1662, 1663 to 1665, 1666 to 1668, 1669 to 1671, 1672 to 1674, 1675 to 1677, 1678 to 1680, 1681 to 1683, 1684 to 1686, 1687 to 1689, 1690 to 1692, 1693 to 1695, 1696 to 1698, 1699 to 1701, 1702 to 1704, 1705 to 1707, 1708 to 1710, 1711 to 1713, 1714 to 1716, 1717 to 1719, 1720 to 1722, 1723 to 1725, 1726 to 1728, 1729 to 1731, 1732 to 1734, 1735 to 1737, 1738 to 1740, 1741 to 1743, 1744 to 1746, 1747 to 1749, 1750 to 1752, 1753 to 1755, 1756 to 1758, 1759 to 1761, 1762 to 1764, 1765 to 1767, 1768 to 1770, 1771 to 1773, 1774 to 1776, 1777 to 1779, 1780 to 1782, 1783 to 1785, 1786 to 1788, 1789 to 1791, 1792 to 1794, 1795 to 1797, 1798 to 1799, 1800 to 1802, 1803 to 1805, 1806 to 1808, 1809 to 1811, 1812 to 1814, 1815 to 1817, 1818 to 1820, 1821 to 1823, 1824 to 1826, 1827 to 1829, 1830 to 1832, 1833 to 1835, 1836 to 1838, 1839 to 1841, 1842 to 1844, 1845 to 1847, 1848 to 1850, 1851 to 1853, 1854 to 1856, 1857 to 1859, 1860 to 1862, 1863 to 1865, 1866 to 1868, 1869 to 1871, 1872 to 1874, 187



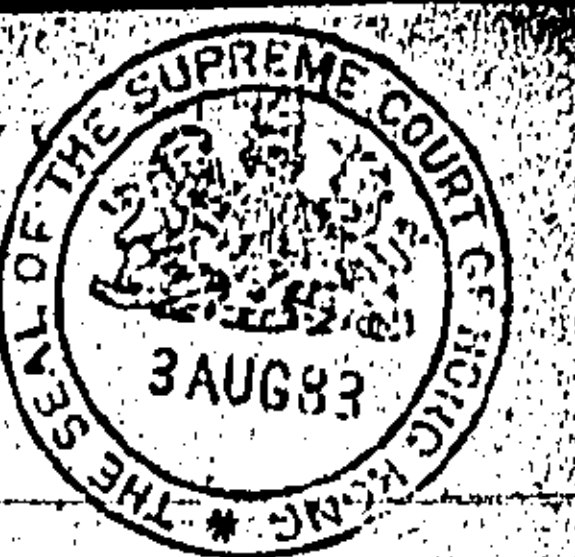








# The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 471.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

**LUMINOUS PAINT**  
FOR  
LIFE BUOYS.  
MOORING BUOYS.  
BEACONS.  
PIER HEADS.  
CLOCK DIALS.  
LANTERNS for Magazines,  
&c., &c., &c.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., have been  
appointed Agents for the Sale of the  
"PATENT LUMINOUS PAINT" in Hong-  
kong, South China and Formosa.  
They have now a large supply of the most  
requisite Colours, and have prepared a dark  
room, in which the illuminating power of this  
Paint is shown.  
INSPECTION IS INVITED.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1883. [340]

## Insurances.

**YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.**  
CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 250,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,335.56  
TOTAL CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATIONS, 31st March, 1883.....Tls. 988,335.56  
DIRECTORS.  
F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.  
C. LUCAS, Esq. Wm. METEYER, Esq.  
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. C. H. WHEELER, Esq.  
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.  
LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.  
RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.  
POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.  
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premiums paid by them.  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

**THE MANCHESTER UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.**  
THE Underigned having been appointed  
AGENTS of the above Company are  
prepared to Grant Policies on MARINE RISKS  
to all parts of the World at CURRENT RATES,  
allowing an immediate cash discount of 25 per  
cent.  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, 13th July, 1883. [560]

**RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.**  
Agents,  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [470]

**GENERAL NOTICE.**  
THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED).  
CAPITAL TAIK 600,000, EQUAL \$815,315.43.  
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,815.47.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
Lee Siao, Esq. Lee Yai Lau, Esq.  
Lo Yook Moon, Esq. Chu Chik Nung, Esq.  
MANAGER—HAMEL.  
MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at  
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.  
HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRINCE STREET,  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

**NOTICE.**  
THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED).  
(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)  
The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,  
&c. Policies granted to all parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.  
WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.  
HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 4, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1883. [105]

**INTIMATION.**  
SEÑOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the  
CONSERVATORIO DE BERGAMO, and one  
of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, has  
the honor to inform the community that he has  
arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give  
lessons in Music, Singing, and the Piano.  
CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.  
Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [148]

## Amusements.

**THEATRE ROYAL,**  
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.  
MONDAY, the 6th August.  
FOR  
**ONE NIGHT ONLY.**  
THE CELEBRATED LOFTUS TROUPE  
now en route from Singapore in  
S.S. "GLENOGLE" will perform  
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S  
famous comic opera  
"PATIENCE."  
With a strong cast.  
Further Particulars will be duly announced.  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1883. [603]

## Notices of Firms.

**NOTICE.**  
I HAVE this day started as a SHARE and  
GENERAL BROKER. FRED. ESSEX.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [609]

**NOTICE.**  
I THE Underigned, have this day taken  
Mr. RAPHAEL AARON GUBBAY into  
CO-PARTNERSHIP with me in my Business. The  
Business will henceforth be carried on under the  
style or Firm of "COHEN & GUBBAY."  
A. S. COHEN.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [608]

**NOTICE.**  
FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.  
will conduct our Business at this Port, and  
all Communications should be addressed to them.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents  
at this Port for our line of Steamers.  
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [606]

**GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**  
ON and after 1st August, 1883, Mr. V. V. H.  
HANSEN will take charge of this Com-  
pany's Station.  
C. A. SCHULTZ.  
Hongkong 31st July 1883. [602]

**NOTICE.**  
WE have CLOSED Our Formosa Branch  
and the Business in Swatow will be  
carried on under the style of SCHAAER & Co.,  
which Firm Mr. CHARLES LANGE DE LA  
CAMP has been Authorized to Sign per  
Curriculum.  
DIRCKS & Co.,  
In Liquidation.  
Swatow, 1st July, 1883. [575]

## To be Let.

**TO LET.**  
THE PREMISES now occupied by us,  
No. 11, Queen's Road Central,  
For further Particulars, apply to Messrs.  
RUSSELL & Co.  
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [607]

**TO LET.**  
FOR ONE YEAR from June next, the New  
BUNGALOW at the PEAK on R. B. Lot  
25, now roofed in and nearly completed, the  
property of Mr. J. ENSTON SQUIRE.  
For all information, apply to  
BIRD & PALMER.  
Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [307]

**TO LET.**  
FURNISHED ROOMS in the Hollywood  
Road, WITH or WITHOUT BOARD.  
Private Family.  
For Particulars, apply to  
M. A.  
Office of this paper.  
Hongkong, 7th July, 1883. [537]

**TO LET.**  
NO. 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE,  
4 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
lately occupied by Pacific Mail  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
Apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, 25th July, 1883. [7]

**TO LET.**  
ON PEDDAR'S HILL,  
WITH IMMEDIATE ENTRY,  
TWO SPACIOUS APARTMENTS.  
COOL and AIRY.  
For Particulars, apply to  
Care of Hongkong Telegraph Office.  
Hongkong, 6th July, 1883. [533]

**TO LET FURNISHED.**  
FOR THREE MONTHS.  
NO. 3 WESTBOURNE VILLAS.  
For Particulars, Apply to  
Messrs. DANBY & LEIGH.  
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1883. [586]

**TO BE LET.**  
(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)  
LIVE COMMODIOUS and well VENTIL-  
ATED ROOMS suitable for OFFICES  
or a FAMILY DWELLING HOUSE at No. 24,  
Praya Central, corner of Pottinger Street.  
Apply on the Premises.  
F. VINCENT.  
No. 31, B. QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1883. [597]

## Intimations.

**KELLY & WALSH'S**  
LIST OF CHEAP, PRACTICAL, USEFUL AND STANDARD BOOKS.  
**FORTY CENTS EACH.**  
Michod's Guide to Athletic Training.  
Baths and Bathing.  
The Heart and its Functions.  
Health in Schools.  
Exercise and Training.  
The House and its Surroundings.  
Personal Appearances in Health and Disease.  
The Skin and its Troubles.  
Alcohol, its use and abuse.  
Premature Death, its promotion and prevention.  
Dictionary of Daily Blunders.  
Dictionary of Mythology.  
Rejected Addresses by Horace and James  
Smith.  
Dictionary of English Proverbs.  
Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.  
Poker, How to Play it, by one of its Victims.  
The Secret of a Clear Head.  
**Forty Cents Each.**  
Plutarch's Lives for every day Readers.  
De Quincey's Confessions of an English Opium  
Eater.  
Reasons why we believe the Bible.  
Handy Classical Dictionary.  
Familiar English Quotations.  
Familiar Latin Quotations.  
Familiar French Quotations.  
The Secretary's Assistant and Correspondent's  
Guide.  
Moore's Lalla Rookh.  
Handy Book of Synonyms.  
Poet's French Pronouncing Hand Book.  
The New Testament and the Revised Version.  
Elizabeth, or the Exiles of Siberia.  
Bible Truths with Shakespearean Parallels.  
Common Mind Troubles.  
The Habitation in Relation to Health.  
Enquire Within—upon Everything—New Edition.....\$ 1.00.  
Every Man his own Lawyer—completely revised.....25c.  
Live and Learn, a Guide to Correct Writing and Speaking.....1.00.  
A New Dictionary of Quotations from Greek, Latin and Modern Languages with  
Index to more than 15,000 words.....3.00.  
The Newspaper and General Reader's Companion.....1.00.  
The Sight and how to preserve it; by Angell.....0.60.  
Etiquette of Good Society.....0.75.

## FRANCE, CHINA AND TONKIN.

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS HAVE A SPECIAL BEARING ON THIS SUBJECT.  
Across-Chrysé, being the Narrative of a Journey of Exploration through the South  
China Border Lands from Canton to Mandalay by Archibald R. Colquhoun,  
with 3 specially prepared Maps, 30 facsimiles of native drawings and 300  
illustrations, 2 vols.....\$12.50.  
Histoire des Relations de la Chine avec l'Annam-Vietnam du XVII<sup>e</sup> au XIX<sup>e</sup>  
Siècle, d'après des documents Chinois par G. Devéria. Ouvrage accom-  
pagné d'une Carte.....3.00.  
La Conquête du Ton-Kin par vingt-sept Français Sous le Commandement du  
Jeuu Depuis.....0.75.  
La Province Chinoise du Yun-Nan par Emile Rocher, 2 vols.....75c.  
Hongkong, 4th July, 1883. [560]

## W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

VERY ELEGANT PLUSH PHOTOGRAPH-SCREENS TO HOLD 4, 8, AND 12  
CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS.  
PHOTO ALBUMS in Great Variety.  
CARD CASES, PURSES, LETTER CASES,  
POCKET BOOKS in Russia and other Leathers.  
POCKET AND SPORTSMAN'S KNIVES.

**BEATTY'S BEETHOVEN ORGANS.**  
20 STOPS, VERY EFFECTIVE VARIETY AND VERY CHEAP.  
A very fine collection of PHOTOGRAPHS OF FASHIONABLE BEAUTIES from the very large  
Boudoir Size to the Ordinary Cabinet Size.  
LARGE PLUSH PHOTOFRAMES TO SUIT.  
DITSON'S MUSIC BOOKS.

GEMS OF DANCE.  
" " WALDTUEFEL.  
AND ALL OTHERS IN THE SERIES.  
NEW FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY. NEW SEASIDE LIBRARY.  
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.  
W. BREWER,  
QUEEN'S ROAD.  
Hongkong, 25th July, 1883. [703]

## "NOVELTY STORE,"

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.  
JUST RECEIVED.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF MALTESE LACE AND SILVER FILIGREE WORK,  
COMPRISING—  
White and Black Silk Trimming Lace.  
" Cotton Trimming Lace.  
" Silk Handkerchief Border.  
" Silk Circular and Square D'oyleys.  
" and Black Silk Filcure.  
" Silk Parasol Cover.  
" Cotton Parasol Cover.  
" Silk Veil and Scarf.  
" Silk Collar and Cuffs.  
" Silk Collar Breast Pendant.  
" Cotton Collar Breast Pointed.  
" and Black Silk Necktie.  
" Silk Mittens.  
Silver Filigree Pendant, St. John's Cross & Crown.  
" Earrings to match the above.  
" Fancy Pendant.  
" Plain Chain Necklet.  
" Fancy Locket.  
" Fancy Bracelet.  
" Brooch (Love Knot).  
" (Marguerite).  
" (Slipper).  
" (Shell).  
" (Circular).  
" (Fan).  
" (Lily).  
" Earrings to match the above.  
AN INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.  
ANY OF THE ABOVE ORDERED THROUGH THIS "STORE" WILL BE  
CHARGED FOR AT COST PRICE.  
FRESH MALTESE CIGARETTES from \$0.70 to \$2.50 per 100.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1883. [58]

## SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

**SAYLE & CO.**  
WE ARE SHOWING EX "GLENLEARN."  
VERY FINE INDIA LONG-CLOTHS.  
NORMAN STRIPE DRESS MATERIALS.  
White ALL OVER TUCKINGS—A New White Dress Material.  
COLOURED CHECKED ZEPHYRS for washing dresses.  
POMPADOUR SILKS, cashmeres and delaines for summer dressing gowns.  
A Fresh Assortment of Best Silk and Wool FLANNELS.  
French Embroidered Pongee Silk TRIMMINGS.  
An entirely New Stock of Ladies' PARASOLS.  
Ladies' Plain and Fancy COLLARS.  
Children's White Silk and Spun Silk SOCKS in all sizes.  
Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES in all the latest styles.  
A Fresh Delivery of Adkinson's SCENTES. A few Specialties in BOOKS.  
SEWING MACHINES in all the Leading makes, &c., &c., &c.  
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.  
SAYLE & CO.  
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [249]

**THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.**  
HAS FOR SALE.  
CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros,  
Vegueros, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Ha-  
bano, all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCO  
of all Brands, at moderate prices. Fancy Goods  
from the Parisian markets. Meerschaum Pipes.  
Jewellery of Choice Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c.  
Commissions Executed.  
JOSE M. BASA.  
No. 31, B. QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1883. [541]

**WOODBERRY COTTON CANVAS.**  
No. 1 to 10.  
WOODBERRY RAVENS DUCK, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.  
U. S. HAMMOCK DUCK, 42 inches wide.  
AMERICAN COTTON DRILL.  
COTTON TWINE, 5, 6, 7, 8 Fold.  
HENRY'S CANVAS, No. 1.  
WILLIAM DOLAN.  
31, Praya Central.  
Hongkong, 31st June, 1883. [499]

## Mails.

**OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.**  
TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO  
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,  
MEXICO,  
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND  
EUROPE.  
VIA  
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,  
AND  
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING  
STEAMERS.  
THE Steamship  
"ARABIC,"  
will be despatched for San Francisco, 2nd Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August, at THREE P.M.  
Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.  
All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.  
RETURN—PASSENGERS—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.  
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.  
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 50, Queen's Road Central.  
F. E. FOSTER,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 20th July, 1883. [2]

## Intimations.

**TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE WRECK OF THE U. S. S. "ASHUELLOT."**  
TENDERS will be received for the Purchase of the wreck of the U. S. S. "ASHUELLOT" as she now lies, together with all her armament, tackling, and equipment, comprising—  
4 VIII in. M.L.S.B. GUNS.  
2 VII in. M.L.R.  
6 BRONZE HOWITZERS.  
And about 100 stands of Small Arms, Rifles, Brochloading, of the latest style, with a number of Pistols and Revolvers; also about eighty Hermetically Sealed Tanks of Powder containing about 150 lbs. each, about \$4,000 worth of new composite Boiler Tubes, and all the other appliances connected with the Armament of a War Vessel. Her equipment consists in part of 2 Bower Anchors and 500 fathoms of heavy Chain; a Stream Anchor and Chains, and several Kedges; new patent Capstan; Copper Pilot House (over one ton in weight); Engines and BOLLERS and a large supply of Engineers' Tools, all of the best description. Two Iron Chests containing about \$5,000 in Clean Mexican.  
The "ASHUELLOT" is lying about three quarters of a mile to the N.E. of the Lamock Light House in about fourteen fathoms of water. The Vessel is in an upright position, sheltered from the S.W. monsoon, and with proper appliances could be easily salvaged, and would make a handsome return to those who are in a position to undertake the salvaging of her.  
Further Particulars can be obtained at the PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 14, Beaconsfield Arcade, and Tenders will be received up to and including the 14th day of August.  
E. N. WHITEHOUSE,  
Paymaster, U.S. Navy,  
No. 14, Beaconsfield Arcade,  
Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 30th July, 1883. [600]

**ENGINEERS' INSTITUTE.**  
THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING  
(General) of MEMBERS will be held in the HALL of the Institute on MONDAY, the 6th August, at 8 P.M., for the election of Officers. Bearers for the coming (Institute) year, &c.  
JAMES K. REBBECK,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 28th July, 1883. [587]

**HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.  
THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 6 per cent. or \$4.50 per Share, declared at the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS held THIS DAY will be Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.  
By Order of the Board of Directors,  
P. A. DA COSTA,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 30th July, 1883. [601]

**"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL."**  
BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.  
THE above is a Commodious and Suitable HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN going home from the Far East. It is under the direct able Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE PRAGNELL who give no pains in providing their visitors with every possible comfort. TERMS, MODERATE.  
R. O'CALLAGHAN, Proprietor.  
OLD STAYNE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated, with Suitable Rooms and ample accom-  
modation for travellers, especially those coming from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN will find every comfort they can wish for at the above establishment, at STRICTLY MODERATE CHARGES.  
A. HOADLY,  
Proprietor.  
FOR SALE.  
G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.  
QUARTS.....\$21 per Case.  
FIVE.....\$25 per Case.  
Apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1883. [8]

## Shipping.

**GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.'s LINE.**  
FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,  
VIA FOCHOV.  
(Calling at PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, and BRISBANE, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA and FIJI.)  
THE Steamship  
"VENICE,"  
Captain Drake, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 4th August, at FIVE P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [605]

**NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.**  
FOR SHANGHAI.  
THE Steamship  
"GOLCONDE,"  
Andrac, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port, on or about the 5th August.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1883. [580]

**FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.**  
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, TASMANIA and FIJI).  
THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Chartered Steamer  
"FEI-LUNG,"  
Captain Allison, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 7th August, at FOUR P.M.  
Parcels (all of which must be sent to our Office) will be received up to 4 P.M., on the 6th August. Contents and Value of the Packages must be declared.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 27th July, 1883. [596]

**NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.**  
THE Steamship  
"GOLCONDE,"  
Andrac, Commander, will sail on or about the 20th August, for MARSEILLES, VIA SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, and SUEZ, and with leave to call at PENANG and TUTICORIN. In connection with these Steamers the Company runs a Line from MARSEILLES to HAVRE and LONDON, leaving MARSEILLES after arrival of the Steamer from CHINA.  
The Company also runs Steamers regularly from MARSEILLES to numerous Ports in the MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA, by which through freight may be booked.  
The Company has a Forwarding Agency at Paris, 9, Rue de Rougemont, giving special facilities to Shippers.  
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewards.  
This Steamer has splendid accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The Line is noted for its Cuisine and Beer and Table Wines are included in the Passage Money. Special rates are arranged for families.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st July, 1883. [580]

**SAILING VESSELS.**  
FOR NEW YORK.  
THE 3/3 L. I. British Ship  
"G. C. TRUFANT,"  
Thomas, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, 14th July, 1883. [563]

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**  
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship  
"MCLAURIN,"  
Little, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1883. [495]

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**  
THE 3/3 L. I. American Bark  
"ADOLPH OBRIG,"  
Staples, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1883. [454]

**Consignees.**  
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.  
NOTICE.  
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "ARABIC,"  
the above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.  
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.  
F. E. FOSTER,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 28th July, 1883. [5]

**A CARD.**  
PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING  
can be obtained for  
SINGLE GENTLEMAN or MARRIED COUPLES  
AT  
NO. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST,  
Next Door to the Temperance Hall.  
Terms Moderate.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [111]



The statement in a recent issue of the Shanghai Courier to the effect that Mr. J. P. McEuen, R.N., assistant harbour master, Hongkong, has received the appointment of Superintendent of Police in Shanghai, and that he will enter on his duties on the 1st January next, has been accepted as substantially correct. From reliable information in our possession we are in a position to state that the important appointment referred to has been offered to Mr. McEuen, and accepted provisionally, subject to the approval of the Hongkong Government and the Secretary of State. As is customary with naval and military officers accepting special appointments, Mr. McEuen will doubtless endeavour to get "seconded," and under the circumstances and in view of his past meritorious services in the various posts he has filled, there can be little doubt that Her Majesty's Government will make every possible concession to a deserving public servant.

Mr. McEuen's record of services in the Colonial Office List is an exceptionally varied and creditable one. He entered the royal navy in 1855, and served in the Baltic campaign of that year in H.M.S. *Hastings* of 60 guns, being present at the attack on the Sandham forts at the bombardment of Heligoland. His next special service was on the east and west coasts of Africa where he was engaged in the suppression of the slave trade. We next find Mr. McEuen figuring in the Niger expedition of 1864, when he succeeded in ascending the Tchadegga River in H.M.S. *Investigator* to within nine miles of Bida. For his services on this occasion he received a letter of thanks from the Admiralty, and also one from the chief hydrographer, and was promoted to the rank of navigating lieutenant. In September, 1866, Mr. McEuen was appointed to the command of Her Majesty's colonial steamer *Corra Lima*, on the west coast of Africa, and afterwards to the coast steamer *Shelbo*. When the Liberian boundary question was in dispute he was appointed a commissioner under the Foreign Office for the settlement of the matter, and he also served on the Gold Coast during a part of the Ashantee campaign, and on a mission to the Gambia in search of troops. When the *Shelbo* returned to England Mr. McEuen was placed in command of H.M. Colonial steamer *Pluto*, stationed in the Straits Settlement, a position he resigned in April, 1875, to become assistant harbour master in Hongkong.

There are few officers in the Colonial Service who have been so widely respected and esteemed or so deservedly popular in this colony as Mr. J. P. McEuen during his eight years residence amongst us. And there certainly has never been a more thoroughly efficient public servant. Whether in directing the important business of the Harbour Master's Department, guiding with a master-hand the complex machinery of the Central Police Station, or in controlling the working of the Government Fire Brigade, Mr. McEuen was equally at home, and in each and all of these offices he did himself infinite credit by a careful, judicious, and practical performance of the various important duties for which he was responsible. When Captain DEANE left the colony a few weeks ago it was generally looked upon as a certainty that, failing Mr. HORSPOOL, Mr. McEuen would be again transferred from the Harbour office to the Central Station; and the surprise was universal when the barefaced Captain DEANESTER "job" which was a gross injustice both to Mr. HORSPOOL and Mr. McEuen was made public.

We sincerely offer Mr. McEuen our hearty congratulations on the responsible position he has been elected to fill. The community of Shanghai is also to be congratulated on having secured the services of such a thoroughly experienced officer. Hongkong's loss is Shanghai's gain. Mr. McEuen will be greatly missed in this colony, where for years he has taken a leading part not only in official matters, but in our amusements, our sports and pastimes. The *bonhomie* and unaffected manners of the gallant sailor made him a great favorite with his subordinates, and he was so popular in the Fire Brigade that when he recently resigned his appointment as deputy superintendent, numbers of the best men in the brigade wished to send in their resignations, as they were unwilling to serve under another leader. However, it is satisfactory both to Mr. McEuen and his friends to know that eminent services and exceptional abilities, which have received such scurvy treatment from our local red tape cabal, have been fully recognised by the Watch Committee of the Shanghai Municipality, a body of gentlemen whose labors in the interests of the community they represent have apparently never been influenced by interested motives nor personal feelings.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

At a meeting of the provisional committee of the Hall and Hotel Co-operative company, held at Shanghai on the afternoon of the 26th ulto, it was decided to go on with the undertaking, and it has been announced that business will be commenced under the new management on the first of September next.

In the Supreme Court this morning, the 31st of July, the motion for appeal in the case of Asgar and Esmail v. Siemens and Co. was argued before the full court, their lordships deciding to grant a new trial before a special jury, the decision of Mr. Justice Russell in favor of the plaintiffs being thus set aside. Their lordships also ruled that costs of both actions are to follow the decision of the new hearing.

SAYS the *Japan Daily Mail*:—In more than one place now in the Settlement tea is being "fired" by foreign firms in pans heated by machinery. The public has had no opportunity of inspecting the devices employed; but there can be, *prima facie*, little doubt that the apparatus, besides saving labor, has an immense advantage in point of cleanliness over the ordinary fashion of hand manipulation by sweaty "coolies," women, and children. However, the foreign consuming, principally American, public, has to decide the result between the two processes.

The British fleet under Admiral Wiles, comprising the *Audacious*, *Cleopatra*, *Curaçao*, *Pegasus*, *Albatross*, *Daring*, *Linnet*, and *Porpoise*, returned to Chefoo on the 20th ultimo from Shan-hai-kwan.

SAYS the *Shanghai Courier*:—The *Catharine* *Albatross* which was in collision with the steamship *Hingham*, and sunk her, has been purchased by the Taku Tug and Lighter Company. She left Chefoo on the 23rd of July for Taku.

WE are informed on good authority that there has been no fighting between the French and Annamese in Tongking for the past three weeks. Our informant remarks that the reported sortie and seven hours hard fighting at Namdinh, sent along by the *China Mail* correspondent, is a mere *canard*. Hostilities have been temporarily suspended, and negotiations towards a settlement of the dispute are proceeding between an Annamese Embassy and the French commander-in-chief at Hanoi.

WE learn that the doubling of the Great Northern Telegraph Company's section of the line between Vladivostok and Nagasaki was completed by the steamer *Scythia* on the 27th July, and that the new duplicate cable is now open for traffic. The laying of the duplicate cable between Nagasaki and Shanghai was completed on Saturday, and will probably be completed to-morrow, when the *Scythia* will meet the *Scine* near the North Saddle. The *Scine* has on board the heavy cable which is to be laid in the Yangtze river up to Woosung.

The *Government Gazette* of Saturday last, the 28th ulto, contains return of the births and deaths in the colony for the second quarter of the present year, ended June 30th. Amongst the foreign community the births totalled 13 boys and 12 girls, and the deaths 23 males and 14 females. Amongst the Chinese there were 238 births (135 boys and 103 girls), and 111 deaths (54 males and 57 females), and 103 deaths of which 52 were males and 51 females. The deaths amongst the foreign community are detailed as follows:—British and foreign 14, Portuguese 8, Indians 8, and non-residents 13, making a grand total of 42. The annual death rate per thousand for the above named term has been computed as under:

White population	17.59
British and foreign community	23.25
Chinese	14.05
Births deducting non-residents	29.70

The past quarter has probably the most unhealthy portion of the year, and yet the above figures will compare favorably with the mortality returns from English cities that possess the boasted drainage systems which Mr. Chadwick and his satellite, Mr. J. M. Price, advocate so vehemently for this colony. More on this point anon.

SAYS the *Shanghai Courier* of the 23rd ulto:—On Saturday night a band of young men, mostly Englishmen, and their number variously estimated at from thirty to fifty, went to the Austro-Hungarian Consulate, and called on Mr. Haas to come out. When he appeared at the door of his residence, he was received with cheers. They gave "three cheers for Mr. Haas," "three cheers for the Austro-Hungarian Consulate," and "three cheers for the British Assessor." Mr. Haas begged of them to go away quietly. They afterwards went to the United States Consulate, and called on Mr. Denny to come out, and in a similar manner greeted him with cheers. The demonstration shows how the action of Mr. Denny, as Senior Assessor, in connection with the case of Si-yung, has met with public approbation.

THE Swatow correspondent of the *Amoy Gazette* writes on the 23rd July:—Cholera is abating among the natives and some of the villages or towns are quite clear of it. Last night the German barque *Marie* lost a man. It was only four days previous that the Captain buried his wife, and he himself had a struggle to keep her over it. In all six Europeans have been combined to the destructive disease since its outbreak in port. What is a very strange and happy circumstance is that not a resident has been turned over to mother earth from it. Fruits I believe to have been the cause in some cases. One sad tale was brought to me. Could I help to recall three brothers who are now at sea. There mother took ill and died first, then one after the other of the wives of those men. There are now neither mother nor wife left to welcome them on their return.

A LARGE fire occurred in the Honan and Canton Roads, Shanghai, at four o'clock on the morning of the 26th ulto, causing immense destruction of property, but happily without loss of life. The *Shanghai Courier* says with regard to the damage:—A rough estimate of the damage done shows that about sixty large Chinese stores are completely destroyed, the buildings on both sides of Canton Road to about twenty yards from the Shantung Road being now a heap of ruins. While six or seven shops on the Honan Road have also collapsed. Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. own the North-west corner of the Canton Road, adjoining their lot, belongs to the Canton Road, and the land on the Canton Road, adjoining their lot, belongs to Messrs. Whithead and Thomson, for whom we believe Messrs. Alfred Dent and Co. are the agents; but it is leased to a Chinaman, to whom the buildings belonged. This Chinaman, it is said, had a risk in a foreign insurance office for the 13,000, which he transferred only a few days ago to a native insurance office, at a smaller premium. Of the property on the north side of the Canton Road, that is destroyed, we hear that portions belong to Messrs. Adamson, Bell, and Co.'s company; Mr. F. E. Johnson, and Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., and Pao Yuen-cheong. As these insurance offices mostly interested we have not had time to gather reliable information; but on the best authority we can state that the China Fire Insurance Company is only affected to the extent of about £15,000.

SAYS "Banian":—"So the naval authorities declined to assist the Colonial Government in their emergency by the loan of the old *Opussum*. No, to build a pleasure yacht and call it *Lightning*. No, it is one thing, and to rescue those in danger of infection and death from cholera is quite another thing. As we were the first to suggest to the Government the expediency of applying to the Commodore for the temporary use of the *Opussum*, we naturally took some interest in the matter when our suggestion was adopted and a formal application made for the use of the old hulk. Words cannot adequately express the measure of our astonishment when we received an intimation that the naval authority had declined to grant the loan of the hospital ship, had, in fact, ruthlessly sacrificed the interests of humanity at the shrine of red tape. We trust Sir George Bowen will not forget to convey Commodore Cumming's extraordinary course of action to the Earl of Derby. We shall certainly make it our business to specially bring the matter under the observation of the London press, and the members of the House of Commons. As "Banian" very aptly puts it, the heads of our local naval establishment may with perfect impunity construct at the public expense a pleasure yacht, and enter it in the records of the Dockyard as *Lightning* No. 4; but when the Government in a grave emergency, and in the interest of the public health, have for the loan of an old hospital hulk, which is lying useless in the harbour, red tape and the rules of the service intervene. Further comment is unnecessary.

We have received private advices from Foochow to the effect that four new composite gunboats have been ordered to be built at the Arsenal there, operations to commence immediately.

WE learn from Bangkok that the Chinese Government are making large purchases there of teak-wood for ship-building purposes, and that there are seven sailing vessels loading at that port with teak-wood for the Kiangnan and Foochow Arsenals.

It is rumored that the Chinese Government have entered into fresh negotiations for the purchase of the Foochow Dock at Pagoda Anchorage, and the plant attached thereto, as they are desirous of having the same annexed to their Arsenal property at that port.

On dit that all important appointments in the Hongkong Government service which may fall vacant during Sir George Bowen's term of service will, subject to the approval of Lord Derby, be filled by officers of the garrison. His Excellency expresses "doats on the military."

A TERRIBLE story, says the *Japan Mail* of the 14th ulto, comes by telegram from Hiroshima. It is to the effect that on the night of the 13th instant, at about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out at the goal and spread with such rapidity that all the buildings from the 1st to the 12th ward were destroyed in a very short space of time. In each ward from 30 to 80 criminals were confined, and it is stated that the occupants of the 4th and 5th wards, sixty-one prisoners were more or less severely injured. One hundred and twenty escaped, but of these fifteen were recaptured—the same night. We trust that the details of this affair have been more than usually exaggerated.

We understand that the boring operations for the Taitam water works tunnel is proceeding, with full pressure on, at the rate of 14 feet per week. Without taking into consideration the admitted fact that the difficulties of the work have not yet been arrived at, it is computed that at the present rate of progression the tunnel will take over six years to complete. "Without any way wishing to embarrass the honorable the Surveyor General" it appears to us that one or both of our worthy members of the Legislative Council might with advantage to the colony's best interests institute a few independent and searching inquiries as to what is actually going on at Taitam Tuk, and then ask Mr. Price to favor the Council with whatever explanations might be considered necessary.

WE place no faith in the rumour which has come to our ears that a certain Chinese comprador has undertaken to raise amongst his coolies and followers a sufficient sum to pay for the state (or bribe) to be raised on Mount T'ai, and perpetrate the memory of the accomplished author of the *China Mail* report the writer of the chaotic thing in leading articles which appeared in last night's issue (the 24th ulto) of that respectable journal. We warn any collector against entering the sacred precincts of this office on the above named mission. Ling Shing's short thirty six have been lately repaired and put in fighting trim, so that trouble might ensue. We are always ready to step forth and whip hypocrisy. First come, first served—the lame and blind always excepted.

AN influential Chinese deputation waited upon His Excellency the Governor at Government House yesterday morning, July 20th. It consisted of nine of the old members of the committee of the Tung Wah Hospital, and the twelve gentlemen were lately elected for the ensuing year. The deputation, which was introduced by Mr. Ho Amel, ex-president of the Tung Wah Hospital, was courteously received by Sir George Bowen, who was accompanied by Dr. F. Stewart, the Registrar General. After introducing his successor, Mr. Lee Tuk Cheong, and the other members of Committee to His Excellency, Mr. Ho Amel dealt at some length on those well known subjects which are generally alluded to as the Chinese grievances, such as the *Tze-fa* gambling, *slu* brothels, the hawkers question, &c. &c. The Ho Hop Company's telegraph cable was also brought on the tapis. Mr. Amel, but did not commit himself to any particular expression of opinion in regard to the alleged grievances. We may find room to deal with these matters at length in the course of a day or two.

THE following letter which has been addressed to all the solicitors in the colony by Mr. J. J. Francis, barrister-at-law, speaks of adjusting and present system, or no system, of adjusting and settling fees of a general nature, and is a convenient, so wide a departure from the theory of the law, and tends so seriously to diminish business by largely increasing the necessary expenses of litigation, that I have, after long and earnest consideration, decided to revert, in my own practice, to a cash system. May I beg of you therefore to take notice, that from August 1st next, I shall accept no retainers and transact no business, whether in or out of Court, except for cash. I have conferred with the Registrar and ascertained from him what are the consequences of a general refusal to accept fees in accordance with the scale. I trust that this determination of mine will not cause you any inconvenience. Of one thing I am sure, and that is, that any temporary inconvenience you may be put to in the first instance will be more than compensated for in the long run by increased business and greater ease and simplicity in the transaction of it.

SAYS "Banian":—"In this morning's (21st July) *Daily Press*" a curious little story reached me the other day a *propos* of the proposal of the Chinese to get up a memorial to Sir Richard Macdonnell. When that fine old governor died some two years ago, the Chinese expressed their desire to erect a memorial to him either to Sir John Pope Hennessy or to one of his benchmen. Sir John did not approve of the project, but suggested—"so he said—that a statue of himself would be more appropriate, and indicated the site which, in his opinion, would be most suitable, namely, the spot formerly occupied by the whipping post. But the Chinese, though they for the time abandoned the idea of the memorial to Sir Richard Macdonnell, very sensibly turned a deaf ear to the proposition. Pope Hennessy was his antithesis. With reference to this chaotic exhibition of good taste, we must express our regret to find that "Banian" has not yet been convinced of the errors of his crooked ways—that he is still lost to all sense of shame. If it be true that any person told "Banian" the above "curious little story," it is quite evident that the anonymous one must have known that his informant was a contemptible liar. We have no intention of wasting our valuable time and equally valuable space in controverting the absurd statements of this paltry scribbler; so we merely ask him, if he possesses the courage of his opinions, to attend at a meeting of the Chinese residents of this colony, which will be held in the Tung Wah Hospital to-morrow morning, where he can satisfy himself beyond all doubt in what light the Chinese of Hongkong regard Sir John Pope Hennessy.

THE steamship *Diamante*, which arrived from Amoy on the morning of the 20th ultimo, brought down half a dozen mares of the Mongolian race, which have been specially selected in the north for the purpose of improving the breed of ponies in Manila. These ponies were, we understand, shipped direct from Fuzhou to Amoy. So far as can be seen of them in the boxes, they appear to be large, rosy mares, and ought certainly to impart a good deal of that strength and power to their progeny which are so painfully lacking in the spindle shanked Manila ponies.

WE are pleased to observe from recent files of the *Comercio* that the Manila Government has under consideration, at the special request of the Spanish Ministry, what form the honour should take which it is the intention of the Government to bestow on Mr. Jose A. dos Remedios, the leading Portuguese merchant in this colony, in appreciation of the great services he has rendered in advancing commercial interests in the Philippines during the past twenty three years. Our Manila contemporary observes that Don Jose Remedios is well worthy of any mark of distinction the Spanish Government may see fit to confer on him, in consideration of the great amount of good he has done in fostering Spanish commerce, and also on account of the valuable assistance he has so frequently given the officers of the Government when executing important missions in Hongkong. Mr. Remedios' kindness to Spaniards in distress has also been brought under the notice of the Manila Government. After pointing out that Mr. Jose Remedios is already a commander of the order of Our Lady of the Conception of Villaviciosa, with the rank of *Adelante*, and Knight of the Royal House of Portugal, the *Comercio* observes: "We Spaniards shall be gratified to see our Government honour Mr. Remedios in accordance with his great merits."

A COMPLIMENTARY address, of which the following is a translation, was presented to Dr. J. A. Corte-Real late Colonial Secretary of Macao, by the members of the Municipal Council, prior to his leaving the colony:—

The Loyal Senate having heard of your intention to leave shortly for Portugal, and that they would be wanting in their duty if they should omit to tender you their profound acknowledgements of the many and valuable services which you have rendered towards the welfare of this Municipality, as Administrator of the Government, as Colonial Secretary and as a member of the Council, and it is much to the regret of the Loyal Senate that they should be deprived of such valuable services at a time when they are most required.

Be it allowed the Loyal Senate to assure you that wherever your destiny may take you, to you may feel certain that you will be followed by the sincere prayer of the Loyal Senate to Heaven for the prolongation of your precious life in order that it may be dedicated towards the welfare of the nation of which you are so intelligent, useful, and devoted a member.

May God preserve you.

Signed: D. C. PACHECO, President.  
F. M. DA GRACA  
M. AVES DA SILVA  
CANCIO JORGE  
CORNELIO GRACIAS  
A. A. DA SILVA.

To Dr. J. A. Corte-Real.  
Macao, 20th July 1883.

WE have been favored by Captain Thebaud of the steamship *Forgo Yuan* with the following report which throws considerable light on the storm which recently raged in our immediate neighbourhood:—"The steamship *Forgo Yuan* left Hongkong on the 10th of July at 5:10 p.m. bound for Manila, with light variable winds and heavy rains at intervals. At 1 p.m. on the 11th the wind was shifting about considerably. The barometer began to fall steadily, and preparations were made to meet a S.W. later on to N.W. and then to N. by W. The wind-increasing and being accompanied with heavy rain squalls. At 2 p.m. altered course to S.W. then to S.E. by S. a heavy gale blowing and the weather very threatening. About 7 p.m. the vessel began to ship large quantities of water, and then she was slowed down. Typhoon raging from the S.W. At 8 p.m. still shipping heavy seas. At 9 p.m. lost two boats with gear complete and also two boats smashed. At 9:30 p.m. the ship was laboring heavily, the bridge steering gear carried away, and the ship was laboring heavily. At 10:15 p.m. the after steering gear was lost. The ship was laboring heavily, and the compass was smashed and rendered useless. The vessel was washed away, the after saloon and cabins being flooded and the starboard gangway ladder partly broken. The typhoon was blowing with fury which continued till midnight, when it slightly moderated. The ship was still laboring heavily. On the 12th at 4 a.m. the wind decreased slightly and the barometer began to rise. At 8 a.m. put the engines full sail to steady the vessel. Strong gale still blowing, the ship laboring heavily, and the sea still high. At 1 p.m. strong wind with occasional squalls and high confused sea. At 7 p.m. furling sails. At midnight had moderate wind and rain, with sea still confused. On the 13th at 1 a.m. had moderate South Easterly wind with confused sea and squally weather. At 4 a.m. found Mr. Peter Winton, the second engineer, dead in his cabin. He had been sick for two days and had been receiving every possible attention. At noon had light S.W. wind and fine weather, and slight squalls. At 3 p.m. buried Mr. Peter Winton, the late second engineer, at 7:30 p.m. arrived in Manila. The following are the readings taken during the height of the storm:—

high water. At noon had still strong gale  
 much sea. At 4 p.m. strong wind with occa-  
 sional squalls and high confused sea. At 4  
 p.m. squalls. At midnight had moderate  
 rain, with sea still confused. On the 11th  
 at 1 a.m. had moderate South Easterly wind  
 and confused sea and squally weather. At  
 4 found Mr. Peter Winton, the second  
 ginger, dead in his cabin. He had been  
 sick for two days and had been receiving  
 possible attention. He was a stout man  
 and fine weather, and sighted Punta Co-  
 bearing E. 1/2 S., distant 4 miles: At 4  
 found Mr. Peter Winton, the late second  
 ginger, dead. At 7.30 p.m. arrived in Manila.  
 The following are the readings taken during  
 the height of the storm:—

11TH JULY 1883.	
6 a.m.	Variable, 59.57°.
8 a.m.	Variable, 59.57°.
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12 m.	N.W. 59.57°.
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Other new appointments which have been considered indispensable by the Governor and Executive Council show an increase in salaries of \$9,612. But, against these different increases must be set off reductions which have been already effected, or which it is proposed to make, causing a saving of \$15,518. The details of these different additions and reductions are set forth in the schedule A annexed.

Increases earned, as well as increases to salaries and personal allowances which have already been sanctioned, show an increase of \$6,348, whilst those which are recommended amount to \$3,264. Deducting from these the increments and personal allowances which have lapsed (\$3,190), leaves a net increase under this head of \$6,416, full details of which will be found in the annexed schedule B.

Another increase, which, however, only apparent, arises from the salaries and allowances of certain officers of works being included in the Surveyor General's Staff. These appointments were originally only temporary, and were charged against the Public Works on which the several officers were employed. But they have been continued to be so employed for a number of years, and with the large increase of works with which the Surveyor General has now been charged, their employment can no longer be considered temporary, and it appears therefore more regular that they should be on the permanent Staff of the Surveyor General's Department. The details of these salaries amounting to \$4,116, are shown in the annexed schedule C.

Allowances and contingencies, some of which have been authorised as a necessary consequence of the increase to the Sanitary Staff, and to the Harbour Department, and others which are recommended, amount, after deducting decreases, to a net sum of \$4,929. For details a reference is invited to the schedule D annexed.

The total increases to salaries, allowances, and contingencies amount to \$40,401, and the decreases to \$17,348, leaving a net increase of \$23,053.

Services exclusive of Establishments show a large increase of \$89,451, full details of which will be found in schedule E.

The largest item under this head is \$35,000 for arrears of payments on account of the Postal Convention for the years 1880-81-82, which have not been settled. This sum represents the amounts which have been provided in the estimates of previous years, and is therefore only a revote. Probably a further sum will have to be voted on this account, but as the amount to be contributed by the Colony has not yet been finally settled, I have thought it better at present to ask for a revote only, as the supplementary sum required is not ascertained. On account of the Postal Convention for next year an increase of \$7,000 has been inserted in order to bring the amount up to the sum which has been voted by the Finance Committee, after careful consideration of the correspondence which has passed between the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Treasury, and the Imperial Post Office referring to this subject.

The next item in importance is \$10,052 for the expenses of management of the Opium Revenue Department, and of supervision of the licensed Boiling Establishments. The issuing of licences by Government direct to individuals instead of granting the sole privilege of issuing such licences to a Farmer has yielded net in three months more than was offered to Government for the privilege for a whole year. The export duties have therefore been successful, and has shown Government that it has hitherto disposed of the Farm at too low a figure. Should, however, any offer be made next year that the Governor in Council would feel justified in accepting, no doubt His Excellency would be disposed to entertain it, and in such case this item would be struck out of the Estimates. The increase is apparent therefore rather than real, as it is more than covered by the increased Revenue, on the collection of which it is expended.

The Harbour Master has represented the necessity of deepening his Department with two Steam-Launches, for the cost of which a sum of \$7,200 has been inserted in the Estimates. This Department has not a single Steam-Launch at present. Much valuable time will be saved by the substitution of Steam-Launches for pulling boats, and a reference to Schedule A will show that a saving will be effected in the crews when the Launches come into use.

An increase of \$3,039 has been inserted under the head of Grant-in-Aid of Schools. The Secretary of State has given instructions that the amount provided in the Estimates for this purpose should in no case be exceeded, and the provision this year proved insufficient to meet the claims for grants entered under the conditions of the Grant-in-Aid Scheme in the course of last year, which consequently had all to be reduced by 14 per cent. It is hoped that the increased provision now made will enable Government to satisfy all claims that may be earned this year, which will be paid in the early part of 1884.

\$2,700 has been inserted for rent of quarters of married Police. A number of Constables recently enlisted at home brought their wives and families with them. The Police Barracks being already overcrowded, and being extremely unhealthy on other reasons, being extremely unhealthy, there was no room to accommodate the married men, and allowances for quarters had necessarily to be authorised. The inconvenience of sending out married recruits has been duly represented, and it is anticipated that no more will arrive.

\$1,500 in excess of last year has been provided for passages of the Police, as some time-expired men will have to be sent back to England and India.

In pensions there is a reduction of \$6,000 owing to a pension having recently lapsed by death of the grantee.

No change has been made in Charitable Allowances and Transport.

Works, Buildings, Roads, Streets, and Bridges are so fully detailed in the annexed Schedules F and G, that no special remarks seem to be necessary. The former item, which includes Lighthouses, exceeds the Estimate of this year by \$1,250 only, whilst the latter is \$1,350 less.

A separate Estimate H will, however, be found annexed showing the extraordinary Public Works which it is proposed to undertake during 1884, in the view of carrying out the Sanitary recommendations of Mr. Chadwick, and also the anticipated expenditure on account of the Taitam water works. The former amount to a sum of \$173,000, which it is proposed to defray by means of a loan, as will be found more fully explained further on. The Taitam water works having, in accordance with the directions of the Secretary of State, to be charged against the Special Fund, now merged in the General Funds of the Colony, the amount required will also have to be voted, as was done last year, to be paid out of general balances. Neither this expenditure nor that on account of Sanitary Works have consequently been included in the Estimates for 1884. Separate votes for the sums required will be asked for.

Under the head of Miscellaneous there is an apparent increase of \$16,375 for printing, stationery, coal, &c., for all the Departments, which have hitherto been charged to the Audit Department, making the expenditure of that Department appear unreasonably high. This transfer has been taken into account in comparing the estimates of Departmental Expenditure for the years 1883 and 1884. A sum of \$2,000 has been introduced for losses on Exchange on remittances to England. No provision has hitherto been made for this item, for which it has been customary to take a supplementary vote.

Under Military Expenditure an excess of \$3,678 will be seen, which is also due to anticipated exchange, the rate at which payment of the Military contribution is to be made having been set down at 3/2 instead of 3/6.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF 1882.

The Accounts of Receipts and Expenditure for the past year, which have been already published, show a surplus of Revenue of \$14,712,16.

The Receipts were \$102,677,08 in excess of the Estimates for 1882, and \$88,720,31 in excess of the Receipts for 1881, excluding from consideration the sums paid as Premium on land sales, which in the year 1881 amounted to no less than \$203,659,20.

The increase shown under the head of Opium Monopoly is owing to one of the monthly instalments for 1881 having been paid in 1880, whilst there were twelve instalments recovered in 1882. The increases under the heads of Rents of Land, Stone Quarries, Police and other Rates, Postage, Fees on Shipping, Scamers, Fees on Surveys of Steamships, Registry of Vehicles, Medical Fees on Emigration, and Light Dues, all indicate healthy progress in the prosperity of the Colony, and the considerable decrease under the head of Stamps is in my opinion not unsatisfactory, as the high figures shown by the accounts of 1881 were attributable to the wild speculations in land which collapsed at the commencement of 1882. The collections in 1882 under this head exceeded those of 1880 by nearly \$27,000.

The sum of \$18,339,77 which was received last year for Premium on land sales is not shown in the return of receipts, as it has been decided, that receipts from this source should be considered as Capital and not as Revenue, but this amount has been duly brought to account, and is included in the Assets of the Colony on 31st December last.

As regards Expenditure, the Estimates for 1882 have been exceeded by \$43,101, and the expenditure of 1882 has exceeded that of 1881 by \$113,223. Works and Buildings account for \$63,744 of this latter increase, and Roads, Streets, and Bridges for \$6,639.

Comparing payments with Estimates for the past year, the following have been the principal excesses:—

Works and Buildings, \$80,374,37

Miscellaneous Services, \$29,670,60

Medical, \$1,582,81

2.—Miscellaneous Services include:—

\$4,098,70 for expenses connected with the Sanitary Commission.

\$3,365,74 Furniture for Government House.

\$8,221,93 Reception of the Princess.

and \$3,795,67 for photographs of Hongkong. I may here state that it has hitherto been found impossible to obtain any definite offer for the photographs which the Secretary of State directed should be disposed of.

3.—Pensions included \$6,000 to Sir John Smal since lapsed, and an increase in Police Pensions.

Medical is principally on account of the heavy expenses for rations, diet, &c.

The excesses over estimates in the Colonial Secretary's and Audit Departments are owing to a portion of Colonial Secretary's pay for 1881 being paid in 1882, and excess in the contingencies for printing forms for all Departments, Stationery, &c., and in the Fire Brigade, in consequence of damage done to Plans during an extensive fire.

The principal decreases as compared with Estimates are the following:—

Post Office, \$29,253,16

Lighthouses, \$1,958,68

The former of these items is not a real saving, as the contribution of this Colony towards the expenses of Postal Contract was not claimed, and has not been paid for the years 1880, 1881, and 1882. The Colony is therefore still liable for these payments, provision for which has, as already explained, been made in next year's Estimates.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The balance of Assets at the beginning of the present year was, \$1,148,654,00

The Revenue of the present year may now be estimated at, \$1,250,000,00

The expenditure of 1883, revised, and including supplementary votes, is estimated at, \$1,250,000,00

Estimated balance Assets, \$1,148,654,00

The following is an Approximate Estimate of the cost of different public works, the construction of which has either been already sanctioned, or has for some time past been under consideration:—

Taitam Water Works, \$600,000,00

Breakwater, balance, 100,000,00

New Canal, 400,000,00

Public School, or Victoria College, 200,000,00

Five New Schools, 200,000,00

Repairs and Extension of Police Barracks, 150,000,00

Other Sanitary Works recommended in Mr. Chadwick's Report, to be undertaken after 1884, about, \$250,000,00

\$1,750,000,00

These works will take several years to complete, and part of their cost will be provided for out of the current revenue of the year when they are undertaken. The reserve balances will therefore be amply sufficient to defray the remainder of the expenditure incurred on their account.

There are other extraordinary Public Works which it is proposed to undertake in accordance with recommendations made by Mr. Chadwick in his report on the Sanitary State of Hongkong. These are as follows:—

SANITARY WORKS—EXTRAORDINARY.

1.—Steam Drivage, \$20,000,00

2.—Sanitation of Causeway Bay (this year), 15,000,00

3.—New Canal Market (this year), 150,000,00

4.—Drainage and Sewerage (this year), 45,158,00

5.—Other Sanitary Works (this year), 45,158,00

6.—Estimated Expenditure (next year) on Sanitary Works and Buildings, Drainage, &c., 175,000,00

Other Sanitary Works recommended in Mr. Chadwick's Report, to be undertaken after 1884, about, \$250,000,00

\$1,750,000,00

For these Extraordinary Sanitary Works, which will also require several years to complete, a further sum estimated at \$1,000,000 is required.

It seems a proper course to adopt to defray these extraordinary works from a loan, which, however, need not be raised until the available assets have been exhausted, that is, not before the year 1885. It has been suggested, therefore, and the Finance Committee have approved the suggestion, that the money required for these extraordinary works should be advanced from reserved balances, to be subsequently refunded when the loan has been effected. The reserved balances would then remain available for defraying ordinary expenditure on Public Works, as well as that on the Taitam Water Works, which, according to the Secretary of State's instructions, was to be paid for out of the Special Fund now included in these balances.

There is another large Public Work under consideration; the execution of which has also been recommended by the Finance Committee, viz., the continuation of the Praya Wall and the Military Authorities. The cost of this work, estimated at \$2,200,000, will, if sanctioned by the Secretary of State, also have to be met by means of a loan, which, in such case, would have to be raised for a million and a quarter dollars, not much more than one year's revenue of the Colony.

W. H. MARSH,

Colonial Secretary and Auditor-General.

THE CANTON-HONGKONG WA-HOP TELEGRAPH. Mr. Bulkeley Johnson—I beg to move "That His Excellency the Governor be asked to lay on the table copies of correspondence between the Chamber of Commerce and the Colonial Secretary relative to the application of the Canton-Hongkong Wa-Hop Telegraph Company to lay a cable across the harbour." This motion of credit I have given notice, asking that certain papers connected with the application of the

Canton-Hongkong Wa-Hop Telegraph Company to lay a cable across the harbour be laid on the table for its object to elicit from Your Excellency some declaration or explanation regarding the circumstances of the decision which has been arrived at with regard to the application which I have referred to, in order that the colony may be rescued from what I consider to be a position of very great discredit. The Canton-Hongkong Telegraph Company is, as everyone knows, exclusively a Chinese company, formed for the purpose of connecting Canton with the opposite side of the harbour by a land line of electric telegraph, and for the further object of connecting Canton with the maritime cables which have their terminus in this port. I believe the Company's application for support to the administration of your predecessor met with a promise of very cordial support, and I believe that promise had the approval of the entire mercantile community. The Company subsequently applied to the Chamber of Commerce for support in its application to the Government for permission to lay a cable across the harbour. The Chamber, in the first place, wrote to the Company through its manager asking whether the Company were prepared to give certain guarantees. Firstly, that all messages conveyed over the line would be sent at a uniform tariff; secondly, as to whether all lines of maritime communication would be entitled to pass their messages over the land line of the Company; and, thirdly, whether the Company would give guarantees that all reasonable regulations of the Hongkong Government with regard to the cable would be carried out. The manager promptly gave the requisite guarantees, and the Chamber of Commerce wrote to the Government, warmly supporting the application of the Company for permission to lay a cable across the harbour. The Chamber received with great surprise the announcement that the home Government had declined to accede to the application, without giving any reasons for their refusal. I think the decision is a most deplorable one, and to use a Chinese expression, is calculated to blacken the face of this colony. On the one hand we have a British minister at Peking using every effort to induce the Chinese Government to consent to the laying of an English cable to various open ports along the coast of China, and we know the obloquy with which the Chinese Government is loaded because it refuses to adopt Western methods of progress; and now we have the spectacle of the Government of this colony refusing to lend its support to an enterprise which has for its object the laying of a cable across this harbour, notwithstanding the fact that reasonable guarantees have been given for the protection of the public. Sir, I can only say that I hope you will be able to give us some explanation which will relieve us from a position which I believe to be one, as it at present stands, of national and colonial disgrace.

Mr. P. Ryrie—I rise to second the motion of my hon. friend on my right. I confess that I shared the view of the Government some time ago when it was known, or suspected, for it was not actually known, that the Great Northern Telegraph Company had been refused permission to lay a cable across the harbour. I have been given to understand to-day, by a gentleman connected with the Great Northern Company, that the monopoly has been abandoned, and they no longer oppose the landing of cables by any company. Under these circumstances, I cordially support my hon. friend.

The Governor—in reply to the hon. member, I beg to state that there is no objection whatever to lay on the table copies of the correspondence referred to. On the contrary, I have always been in favour of the greatest degree of publicity respecting public affairs which may be compatible with the interests of the public service. With regard to the matter of the Wa-Hop Telegraph Company, I take this opportunity of stating that there is no objection on the part of the Colonial Government to that Company laying a cable from the present terminus at Kowloon to this City—a distance of about four miles. But the Imperial Government have given strict instructions, that all applications in connection with the subject of telegraphic extension shall be referred for consideration to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Accordingly, the late Administration of the Government (Mr. Maish) so referred the first application of the Wa-Hop Telegraph Company. The reply was to this effect:—"Her Majesty's Government have thought it well, in view of the present complicated condition of telegraphic arrangements in China, that the permission which has been applied for should not be granted." I have recently forwarded for favourable consideration a second application from the Wa-Hop Telegraph Co. That is how the matter stands now.

The Council then adjourned sine die.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders of the above company was held at the Company's office on the afternoon of the 27th ult. There were present:—The Hon. P. Ryrie (chairman), Messrs. W. H. Forbes, H. L. Dalrymple, A. G. Cullis, (directors), T. Jackson, A. B. Johnson, B. Layton, Douglas Jones, E. George, J. D. Ball, and J. B. Coughtrie, secretary, representing 1676 shares, personally, or by proxy.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the business before us to-day is the confirmation of a series of special resolutions which we passed at a meeting held on the 12th July. The resolutions were then read by the Chairman, who moved that "the seven special resolutions passed at the extraordinary meeting of shareholders held on the 12th July, 1883, be and are hereby confirmed."

Mr. Dalrymple seconded, and the motion was unanimously carried.

This concluded the business of the meeting, but before separating the Chairman asked those present to lose no time in sending in their old scrip for substitution by the new scrip.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at the offices, in Queen's Road, this afternoon (July 30th), at 4 o'clock. There were present:—Messrs. E. B. Marshall (chairman), V. Reiners and the Hon. F. Bulkeley Johnson, directors; Messrs. J. F. C. da Rosa, M. B. Polshuwalla, A. S. Cohen, H. Foss, Hon. Phineas Ryrie, A. Perdre, V. C. da Rocha, J. M. Armstrong, L. Hauschild, F. A. Orazio, G. R. Lamert, and Mr. P. A. da Costa, secretary.

The following report was placed before the meeting:—

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders the usual Statement of Accounts for the half-year ending 30th June last.

After paying running expenses, salaries, premia of insurance, repairs, and all other outgoings, there remains, including \$2,601,35 brought forward from last account, the sum of \$95,070,93 in credit of Profit and Loss Account. From this sum, the Directors recommend that \$35,000, or 6 per cent on the Capital, be paid as dividend for the half-year, that \$15,000 be placed at credit of Depreciation Fund, and that \$2,750 be appropriated as Directors' and Auditors' fees, leaving a balance of \$47,320,93 to be carried forward to

new account, to meet the Dock Company's account against the *Powan*, amounting to about \$17,000, and part-payment of new boilers for the *Kiu-Kiang*, contracted for \$27,000 in full.

The *White Cloud* and *Powan*, having been thoroughly overhauled and made good for many years, have resumed their places on the Macao and Canton lines respectively.

The *Kiu-Kiang*, while on her voyage from Canton to this port on the 13th June, was unfortunately extinguished before much damage had been done. She has been repaired and again placed on the Night line between Hongkong and Canton. Being insured to the extent of five-sevenths of her value, the proportion of repairs to be borne by the Company will be inconsiderable.

The *Spark* not being well suited to the Company's service, the Directors availed themselves of an opportunity to dispose of her for the sum of \$13,000. Mr. McIver is absent from the Board on leave. Mr. W. Reiners and the Honourable F. B. Johnson retire by rotation, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The retiring Auditors, Messrs. L. Hauschild and T. Arnold, offer themselves for re-election.

E. R. DELLIUS, Chairman.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1883.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting after which,

The Chairman called attention to the Report of the board of directors for the last half year stating that it would be seen that the company was in a much better position than heretofore. During the current half year there would be no extraordinary expenses to meet which had not been already mentioned. The repairs to the *Powan* were only estimated while the new boilers of the *Kiu-Kiang* had been contracted for \$27,000 in full. The reserve fund of the company now stood at \$100,000, and the shareholders were to be congratulated on the present strengthened position of the Company, and he felt pleased to recommend the payment of a larger dividend than had hitherto been paid. He would therefore propose that the report as presented be adopted.

Mr. Polshuwalla seconded the motion and was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then said the next business was the election of two directors, Messrs. Reiners and Johnson retire by rotation but were eligible for re-election. He would propose that they be re-elected.

Mr. P. Ryrie said he had much pleasure in seconding.

Carried unanimously.

The retiring auditors, Messrs. L. Hauschild and T. Arnold were unanimously re-elected upon the motion of Mr. Reiners seconded by Mr. Foss.

The Chairman thanked those present for their attendance and informed the shareholders that the dividends would be payable to-morrow.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. Foss, terminated the proceedings.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the seventeenth ordinary meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 31st July, 1883, at 4 o'clock p.m.:—

Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders the account of the business of the Company for the twelve months to the 30th April last.

During the period under review Net Profit amounted to \$79,000,00, and Working Account shows a balance in credit of \$208,417,65 which the Directors recommend be appropriated as follows:—

1. To the Reserve Fund, \$200,000,00

2. To the Shareholders, \$8,417,65



Great Northern Company constructed the Canton-Hongkong line; the Eastern Extension were supposed to have been slighted and left out in the cold, and so troubles arose. Mr. BULKLEY, JOHNSON expressed our views of the matter to the Legislative Council—views which have on several occasions been aired in these columns—and stated the case with perfect fairness and with moderation. The result is inevitable. Lord DERBY is quite a different person from his predecessor; the Wa Hop Company are certain to obtain the privilege they ask for—a privilege which it was a dishonour to the British Government to refuse in the first instance. During the construction of the line it was broadly hinted to the principal Director of the Wa Hop Company that if he took the contract from the Great Northern and gave it to the Eastern Extension, all opposition to the landing of the cable in Hongkong would be withdrawn. The Director declined to do anything of the kind, and we know what has since happened. Another equally amusing incident is worth mentioning. Since the opening of the line the Wa Hop Company has received several broad hints from government sources to again officially apply for leave to land the cable in Hongkong; and it is a practical fact that the application has been renewed at the request of the Hongkong Government.—One may well ask—What does all this mean?

So far the working of the Wa Hop Company has met with satisfactory results. But another trouble appears to have arisen in Shanghai. We have before us a "express" dated Shanghai, July 17th, which reads as follows:—

EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Canton Telegraph Company having failed to observe the terms of an agreement made with the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company, the latter Company cannot accept telegrams to pass over the Canton line. Such messages should, as previously, be addressed to Canton post Hongkong.

By order,

WALTER JUDD, Superintendent.

On bringing this under the notice of the Wa Hop Company, Mr. Ho ANG, its managing director briefly disposed of it thus:—"It is false. 'The Canton Telegraph Company has never entered into any agreement with the E. Extension & C. Tel. Co.'" So much for the manifest of Mr. WALTER JUDD. On further inquiry we find that since the opening of the Wa Hop Company's line on the 9th inst. the amount due by the Company to the Great Northern for the transmission of messages amounts to \$165.66—and the amount paid in cash to the Eastern Extension \$604.89. Comment on the above would be superfluous; the public will doubtless find no difficulty in forming an opinion as to the cause of all this trouble, which has already so prejudicially affected the general commerce and interests of this Colony.

For several excellent reasons we had decided to make no further editorial reference to the recent libel case *BULGIN v. FRASER-SMITH*. In the first place the matter is one which could have comparatively little interest for anybody outside a limited circle, and therefore as a matter of its policy the general body of our readers' undoubted claims to consideration; secondly, the game was not worth the candle, as *LA TRAVTTE* pertinently expresses *«L'on ne peut dans ce monde que ce que l'on veut»*, and as an intelligent Hongkonger had valued *BULGIN's* damaged professional reputation at his own instigation at the not too exorbitant sum of one hundred dollars, it would only have been heaping coals of fire on the triumphant plaintiff's head to have made any additional sarcastic allusions to the jury's *chef-d'œuvre* of bitter sarcasm; and thirdly, we were disposed to totally ignore and leave to the comforting reflections of an easily satisfied conscience the misguided individual who had so unwisely risked much to gain what was practically nothing. However, we have received so many letters from friends and correspondents in China and Japan on the subject of Mr. *BULGIN's* journalistic career and pretensions, and his appearance at the Supreme Court, and the line of defence adopted has been so thoroughly justified by the publication in various newspapers of important facts bearing on the matter which cannot possibly be disputed, that we are reluctantly compelled to again enter the field of personal controversy. On this course, we may add, Mr. *BULGIN* himself mainly responsible.

It will be remembered that Mr. *JURRUSSELL* in summing up, stated that the point had been raised by the defence and it was the real point on which the defence turned, namely, was the reference to amateur journalists in the *China Express* intended to apply to the defendant, or, it intended, as Mr. *BULGIN* had sworn, to Mr. *GRIBBLE*, the editor of the *Nagasaki Express*, and that the name of *FRASER-SMITH* was not present in (*BULGIN's* mind when he wrote it?) lordship evidently belied—and the plaintiff's cross-examination—then *BULGIN* knew what he was writing and to whom he was referring and that he knew Mr. *GRIBBLE* was editor of the *Nagasaki Express* and that the *ing references in the China Mail* aimed directly at him and at him or, we opine, it would have been his following the decision of the Privy Council in *LAUGHTON v. SODOR and MANX* to instruct the jury that Mr. *FRASER-SMITH* having been attacked in the public press was entitled to defend himself in the same channel, and that the allusion was in law a privileged communication. "It seems to me," said "served Mr. Justice *RUSSELL*," "a great deal of what Mr. *FRASER-SMITH* has said, would have been very pleasing in the mouth of Mr. *GRIBBLE*," "but it did not justify the defendant's attack on Mr. *BULGIN*." There can be no whatever that it was on this ruling that

returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages of one hundred dollars. Now for the sequel. Mr. JAS. BULGIN, editor of the *China Mail* &c., &c., when under cross-examination on oath by the defendant, in reply to a most important question referring to the editor of the *Rising Sun* and *Nagasaki Express* said: "I believe his name is Gribble, or something like that; that was the name of the editor when I was in Japan." On the face of the case this is a fair inference that Mr. Justice RUSSELL based his interpretation to the jury of the legal bearings on the italicised portion of the sworn statement we have just quoted. That sworn statement, which was intended to convey and actually did convey the impression that Mr. BULGIN knew Mr. GRIMBLE had been editor of the *Nagasaki Express* had good grounds for believing that he was an amateur journalist, and that the slanderous insinuations which led to the libel action were directly intended to apply to Mr. GRIMBLE and no other person, completely demolished the plea of privilege advanced by the defendant, and practical settled the case—always presuming that Mr. BULGIN was the witness of truth. And we see what Mr. GRIMBLE and Mr. BULGIN himself, have to say on that point.

In last night's *China Mail* appears the following letter:—

Yokohama, 14th July 1893.

To James Hurling Esq.  
Hongkong.

"Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the evidence received by you before the Supreme Court of Hongkong at the trial of the *China Mail* for libel, and I am sorry to see the remarks made by you against 'amateur journalists' to the effect: 'and that it was to me, as Editor of the *Nagasaki Rising Sun* and *Nagasaki Express*, that you attributed the article upon which you took your verdict.'"

I have to inform you that the facts are, as you ought to know, that I have never been directly or indirectly connected with the *Nagasaki Express*; that I left *Nagasaki* in 1887, and that I have had no interest whatever in any paper published at that place, nor contributed anything to any paper there. And, further, since 1879 I have had no interest in newspaper publishing, and you might have known that from the date of my return to Yokohama (which I believe was in 1881) I was a resident here.

Under such circumstances, as the assumption made from the evidence under which you laboured were unjustifiable, I request you to publish in the *China Mail* a retraction of the statement to the effect that I have had no interest in any paper in naming me as the Editor of the *Rising Sun* and *Nagasaki Express*, and in attributing to me the expressions which you thought proper to criticise.

Yours faithfully,  
HENRY GRIMBLE.

The above communication, taken in connection with the question at issue so effectually that comment on our part would be superfluous. However, a writer in the *China Mail* trying to explain away the awkward fact brought to light by Mr. GRIMBLE says: "In cross-examination during the hearing of the case we were called upon unexpectedly to state who the Editor of *Nagasaki Express* was—that it was a Mr. GRIMBLE, but that we had very little information about him." We will not rudely accuse the writer of the foregoing as being guilty of deliberately perverting the truth; it is sufficient to say that his statements are not strictly accurate and that he botches the question. 'Mr. BULGIN, if he possesses a single grain of common sense must have known perfectly well that he would be asked a number of questions about the editor of the *Nagasaki Express*. Mr. BULGIN did not merely say that it was his "impression" Mr. GRIMBLE was editor of that paper, he deliberately and distinctly swore that when he (BULGIN) was in Japan Mr. GRIMBLE was the editor. And Mr. GRIMBLE very properly comments on Mr. BULGIN to publish a letter in the columns of the *China Mail*, in which he clearly stated that Mr. GRIMBLE was not in any way connected with the *Nagasaki Express*.—On several other points the writer of the quasi-apology to Mr. GRIMBLE in last night's *China Mail* flounders out of depth; but we have already said enough on the subject to satisfy the most exacting of our personal supporters and friendly critics.

It is nevertheless due to Mr. GRIMBLE who has been most grossly and unjustly slandered by the editor of the *China Mail*, to strengthen his position by independent evidence of a reliable character. We therefore respectfully direct the action of Mr. Justice RUSSELL, Mr. JAS. FRANCIS, the three worthy "gentlemen of the jury" in the recent *Telegraph* libel case. Mr. JAS. BULGIN, and all other lovers of truth and fair play whom it may concern to the following paragraph, which we extract from the *Rising Sun* and *Nagasaki Express* of the 14th ulto:—

"The plaintiff in the action for libel heard in Hongkong, Mr. James Bulgin, an editor of the *China Mail*, in answer to a question put by the defendant, Mr. R. Fraser-Smith, proprietor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, as to who was the editor of the *Rising Sun*, 'I believe his name is Gribble, or something like that; that was the name of the editor when I was in Japan.' Now, for the exclusive benefit of the exceedingly informed Mr. Bulgin, we take the liberty of stating that no person either the name of Gribble or anything approaching that name has ever been connected with the *Rising Sun* in any capacity. In fact, best of our knowledge, there has been but one gentleman of the name of Gribble residing in *Nagasaki* since the port was opened. We of course, to Mr. Henry Gribble, head firm of Gribble and Co, merchants, who were in the early part of 1878. So, Mr. Bulgin, full-blown acting-editor, you are again!"

In having our last word on what is all, a wretched business, we cannot better than direct attention to the subject extract from an article which appears in the *Japan Daily Mail*, which is a serious and impartial summary of the case:—

"There could be very little doubt that Fraser-Smith had offended against the law in that the question of degree alone had to be considered. The prosecution endeavoured to show that the account given by Mr. Bulgin's own experiences was intended to accuse, but the law is not to be trifled with, and vulgar associations are not to be recommended him to confine himself to the use of the scissors and paste-brush, but to perform the duties of an editor. One is tempted to confess that these constructions seem strained. To assert that a man began 'reporting for a low class paper called *Clarendon News*' does not sound to one of intelligence like an accusation of 'low class and vulgar associations,' and to tell a man that the scissors and paste-brush are not as justifiable, though not entirely different, comparison between his own literary excursions and those of other persons."

can be no doubt that Mr. Fraser-Smith's paragraph is a masterpiece of accuracy and brevity. Mr. Bulgin's journalistic experiences before coming to China had not been confined to the *Clerke*, *Well News*, though it appeared in evidence that he had been on the staff of that newspaper, and the *alias* of the *Daily Chronicle*, during the two years which immediately preceded his departure for the East. It also appeared that, according to his own account, he had been engaged in various journalistic enterprises for 154 years between the ages of 18 and 34, an arithmetic puzzle which he seemed disposed to solve by clipping a year and a half off his scholarly career. But Mr. Bulgin's general accuracy did not conspicuously vindicate his criticism as Mr. Fraser-Smith would have it. The criticism was all from the following report of a cross-examination.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—Now when you wrote—"It is a mean and cowardly proceeding of which amateur journalists are frequently guilty, to make vituperative and senseless remarks concerning persons who are not exactly in accordance with their wishes to whom did you allude?"

Witness—The editor of the *Rising Sun* and Nagasaki Journal.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—Is the editor of the Nagasaki *Rising Sun* an amateur journalist?

Witness—The person from whom the probabilities are—

Mr. Fraser-Smith—Never mind what the probabilities are; what grounds do you base this slanderous, scandalous, and injurious statement upon?

Witness—I believe the editor of the *Rising Sun* is an amateur journalist.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—What are your reasons for believing that is the editor's name?

Witness—I believe his name is Gribble, or something like that, and he is seen from time to time in Japan.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—Tell us on what grounds you have called a gentleman an amateur journalist?

Witness—I do not know him; from what I heard of Japan I believe him to be an amateur journalist.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—Now tell me, when you wrote this did you mean to say that the editor of the *Rising Sun* was a coward?

Witness—I cannot say at this date what was passing through my mind when I wrote the paragraph.

Witness—Did you intend to put my question?

Witness—I did not think you were in my mind at the time; I did not intend to apply it to you; I am aware of that.

Witness—You have been connected with the *Rising Sun* as the manager and editor of the *Rising Sun* is a gentleman named Norman, has probably been connected with journalism more years than you, and you were so cowardly as to call him an amateur, you allude to this editor so offensively as an amateur journalist?

Witness—It was from my impressions. I had very little information.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—As a matter of fact you know nothing whatever about him?

Witness—I have no recollection that it was the same gentleman who edited the paper when I was in Japan.

This is bad enough, but it becomes much worse when we remember that neither at the time nor at the present was Mr. Bulgin's visit to Japan nor at any other time was Mr. Gribble editor of the *Rising Sun* or Nagasaki Express. Thus Mr. Bulgin, on strength of an "impression" which was totally erroneous, did not hesitate to charge with "meanness and cowardly proceedings" a gentleman who had not the remotest connection with the object of his criticism. Still, however, the exhibition for the purpose of the judges, in summing up, said that "it seemed to him that the great deal of what Mr. Fraser-Smith said would have been very good placed in the mouth of Mr. Gribble, but it is not lay in Mr. Fraser-Smith to turn round and make this attack on Mr. Bulgin for the reason the latter had made on Mr. Gribble." The is that Mr. Bulgin seems to have followed the example of the infuriate Scotchman who "stood in the middle of the road and swore at a dog." It did not matter to him who might be the editor of the Nagasaki journal. He had his impressions, and that was enough.

Fraser-Smith has had the good fortune to call him a slow-pated puppy, or to make error concerning his past career. The jury this view and awarded the plaintiff \$100 damage, a finding on which the latter has some reason to congratulate himself. It is to be regretted, however, that he did not come into Court with cleaner hands, for his attack on the editor of *Nagasaki Express*, as explained by himself, was absolutely unwarranted.

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The present position of Hongkong, it be readily admitted on all hands, is neither a satisfactory nor an enviable one. Recent telegrams and newspapers inform us that it is plainly evident that the political relations existing between the French Republic and Great Britain are assuming an expressive term common in diplomatic circles, severely strained. We before us an extract from a London newspaper containing a report of a statement made to the House of Commons by Gladstone on the action of Admiral Pateux in Madagascar, in which the right honorable gentleman referred to the grave character of the situation caused by the indignities offered by the French officer to the Majesty's representative at Tamatave, through him to the British flag.

present Prime Minister of Great Britain is essentially a man of peace; his past career extending over half a century, has invariably been marked by a strong aversion to an appeal to arms if dreary last resource could by any possible means be avoided; but in this instance the veteran statesman's utterances leave room for misconception, and coming such a source rendered them all the more serious. Read between the lines, Gladstone's statement to the Commons is simply meant that for the extraordinary action of the French Admiral in Madagascar towards the officers of Her Majesty's Consulate, France must either make reparation—or the friendly relations which had existed for so long between the two countries would inevitably be disturbed and would perhaps be scarcely able to say that Earl GRANVILLE's representations to the French Government summed the shape of an ultimatum, but it is positively certain that M. RENE LACOUR was led to understand unless the *amende honorable* for what was a gross and unjustifiable outrage on international law and treaty rights was serious complications would ensue.

Mr. GRAY and his Ministers understood the gravity of the situation may be gathered from the fact that M. WADDINGTON, in his friendliness to Great Britain is well known as at once appointed to succeed M. de France as French Ambassador at London. This appointment was looked upon as well as at home as a desire on the part of the Republic to amicably arrange differences. However, in face of the thing of irritation which has existed between the French people against Great Britain since the late Egyptian war, it was very unwise to jump at the conclusion that any great concession towards the *de Albon* would be sanctioned by opinion. And therefore we are correct in stating that diplomatic relations between the two countries are severely strained.

Within two days' sail from Hong Kong a body of French troops, estimated to be some 12,000 strong, are expected in battle array for the expected fleet in Tongking. A powerful fleet of British commands the China Sea, and may night bring us news of a war between France and China, of even more serious complications, and yet the

portant colony is practically defenceless. Where is the British fleet? Admiral Willels in the *Audacious*, with the remainder of the vessels of the China Squadron, cruising somewhere in the north, idling away valuable time on the coast of Korea instead of being here where duty calls, a where the services of our men-of-war might be urgently required at any moment. Who is to blame for this extraordinary exhibition of short-sightedness we have means of knowing; but Sir George Bowen will be held responsible if he fails to take the necessary precautions to secure adequate protection for this colony, and important interests which it represents which have been entrusted to his charge.

We have no desire to appear in the rôle of alarmists, but it must be patent to every person in this colony that Hongkong is quite at the mercy of the Frenchmen-war, who unexpectedly steamed into the harbour on Saturday morning. That the authorities were surprised, and to some extent alarmed, we have good grounds for knowing, nor can it be wondered at. Admiral Meyer has under his command on his present mission, whatever it may be, the iron clad *Victorieuse*, the corvette *Villars*, the sloop *Volta* and the gunboat *Lulin*, none very imposing force it is true, still far powerful for anything we could at the moment place against it. We have the *Wivern*, a high class fighting ship, but is not in trim nor has she a crew on board; the *Sapphire* is also a heavy arm vessel, but the *Cockchafer*, *Midge*, *Esk*, and *Tweed* are mere gunboats which could offer no resistance to an ironclad like the *Victorieuse*. And it must not be forgotten that a powerful French fleet is lying at anchor in Hong Kong, within forty hours' sail of Hongkong.

Without anticipating any serious result, we submit to His Excellency the Governor and to the Naval Authorities that, in view of the present unsettled state of the political atmosphere it is not prudent to leave Hongkong practically defenceless. Admiral Willels should be communicated with at once, and requested to bring the fleet to the south. If Governor Bowen is able to take such a responsibility on himself, he should telegraph to the British Government for instructions. The answer His Excellency will receive if he allows our suggestion admits of no question. The Government have decided to reinforce the China Squadron and the *Rupert* is already being prepared for purpose with all possible speed, so that it is apparently not their policy to be "cannapping" as Hongkong certainly has been in the present instance. The China Squadron is wanted in Hongkong; the greater portion of the fleet should never have been sent to the port with a Franco-Chinese war state us in the face.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held on the afternoon of the 20th July there were present His Excellency Governor George Bowen, Chief Justice Sir George Phillips, Mr. W. H. Marsh, (Colonial Secretary), Mr. L. O'Malley (Attorney-General), Mr. A. C. (Colonial Treasurer), Mr. J. M. (Colonial Secretary), Mr. F. S. (Registrar-General), and Messrs. P. Ryrie, and F. Bulkeley Johnson (un-official members).

FINANCE.

On the proposal of the Colonial Secretary certain votes in excess of the Estimates had been approved by the Finance Committee and required legislative authority were unanimously agreed to. The principal items were voted for the reclamation of Causeway Bay, the Yau-mai-tai swamp, the improvement of the drainage system, the erection of a lighthouse on Stonecutters Island, and the salary of an assistant to the Government Marine Surveyor.

REPORTS.

Three reports from Mr. J. M. Price, as Surveyor-General and Chairman of the Sanitary Committee (which we published yesterday) besides a number of other papers of public importance were laid on the table.

The following letters will be read in the course of the evening.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst. in relation to the proposed extension of the sewerage system of the Government of the Colony. I have had the matter under consideration and have the pleasure to inform you that the same has been approved by the Executive Council. I have also the pleasure to inform you that the same has been approved by the Executive Council. I have also the pleasure to inform you that the same has been approved by the Executive Council.

THE POSTAL COMMISSION.

The Council of the Postmaster-General, I have the pleasure to inform you that the same has been approved by the Executive Council. I have also the pleasure to inform you that the same has been approved by the Executive Council. I have also the pleasure to inform you that the same has been approved by the Executive Council.

The proposal was seconded by the Colonial Treasurer and carried unanimously.

**OPIUM AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.**

The Attorney-General, in moving the reading of a Bill entitled "The Excise Ordinance (Opium) 1879 Amendment Ordinance No. 2," stated that the object of the Bill was to apply certain provisions of the existing law regarding the sale of prepared opium to domestic consumption. There was no objection to working of the gross opium business, and doubts had prevailed in the minds of the Marstrates as to whether they had power to issue warrants under the existing Ordinances in respect of the unauthorised sale of gross opium.

The bill was seconded by the Colonial Secretary and carried: It was afterwards read a second time, hurried through committee and passed.

**QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.**

The Governor—"The next business is the reading of a Bill to amend the Merchant Ship Consolidation Ordinance, 1879."

The Attorney-General—"I have to ask leave to introduce a Bill which I propose to call the Quarantine Regulations of 1879." That section mentions certain provisions with regard to quarantine which are, however, insufficient for the purpose and have been found to inflict a good deal of hardship on some ships. The proposal by substituted section is to vest in the Government the power of making such regulations as seem necessary to the Governor in Council maintaining and enforcing effective quarantine in the ports and waters of the colony. Under this Ordinance it is proposed to make rules or regulations very nearly resembling in their instance those now in force, but there will not necessarily, as there is now, to proclaiming particular port or place to be infected or supposed to be infected, or to communicate with infected port. Two classes of vessels will liable to be affected by these regulations, vessels arriving with cases of disease on board or having had disease on board within ten days of their arrival, and vessels arriving within fifteen days from any port where infectious diseases prevail. It is intended in the first instance to apply regulations to these two classes of vessels, and if this is done there will be no necessity to proclaim any particular port or place infected.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

Mr. Bulkeley Johnson—"I have only to say with reference to this amendment that it was received with satisfaction by all the shipping interests in the colony."

The Bill was then read a first time, and standing orders were suspended; it was read a second time, considered in committee, and passed.

**FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS CONTINUATION OF ORDINANCE.**

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of the French Mail Steamers Continuation Ordinance, the object of which is to continue in force for another year Ordinance No. 6 of 1870 relating to French mail steamers within the limits of the colony the status of men-of-war.

The bill was seconded by the Colonial Treasurer and carried.

**SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION BILL,**

On the motion of the Colonial Secretary to authorize the appropriation of the sum of £13,242,524 to defray the charges for the year 1882 was read a first time.

**APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1883**

The Colonial Treasurer moved the first reading of a bill to apply a sum not exceeding \$1,048,524 to the public service of the years which was seconded by the Colonial-Scout and carried.

**THE ESTIMATES FOR 1884.**

The Governor submits for the consideration of the Legislative Council the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for 1884, together with a statement thereon from the Colonial Secretary and General.

G. F. BOWEN, GOVERNOR.  
Government House, Hongkong, July 18th, 1883.

Audit Office, 17th July, 1883.

I have the honour to submit for His Excellency's information the following report upon the explanation of the increases & decreases which have been made in the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of 1884, as compared with the present year:

**REVENUE.**

The Revenue for 1884 has been estimated at \$1,213,508. This is nearly \$100,000 more than the Estimates of the present year. The receipts during the first half of 1883 justify ever-the belief that the Revenue for the whole year will not fall short of \$1,250,000, and I think that too sanguine an estimate has been made of the Revenue of next year.

There is an increase of \$100,000 in Receipts Land, owing partly to the large sales of land which have been effected since the last year and partly to the increased yield which has realised for the Quarry Farm. The Salt House lease has also realised about \$60,000 more than in 1882.

In Licences the only important alteration made is for Opium, which has been raised at \$30,000 more than the sum at which the tax was last disposed of. The collections of months ending 30th June last have been much higher rate, and if the calculations have been made on that basis a much larger surplus might have been entered on the last page, but we thought safer, however, to allow for more moderate sums for next year.

Under the head of Taxes an increase of \$30,000 for Stamps, and of \$5,000 for Rates have been provided—based upon the collection during the first half of the present year. Police, Water, Fire, and Lighting Rates the same as before.

"There is an increase of \$3,000 for County Fees of Officers estimated at net amount as for 1883 although the duties which have been undertaken by the details of these fees some minor alterations be found."

An increase of \$15,000 has been set down under the head of Interest of Money in consequence of the transfer of the Specie to the General Revenue. There is a deduction of \$5,000 for Storage of Gunpowder, the receipt account having fallen off of late a rather abnormally high collection of 1882. There are no other items calling for special remarks.

**EXPENDITURE.**

The expenditure of the Year 1884 has been estimated at \$1,190,624, the principal heads which are here given together with 1883, for the sake of comparison.

	1883	1884
Pensions, Allowances, and Contingencies	\$447,784	\$450,000
Berthing Expenses, Amusements, and Concessions	77,000	77,000
Salaries	72,000	72,000
Charitable Allowances	4,000	4,000
Miscellaneous	200,000	200,000
Works and Buildings	115,000	115,000
Lighthouses	10,000	10,000
Railways and Bridges	55,000	55,000
Miscellaneous	50,000	50,000
Military Expenditures	100,000	100,000
Total	1,060,000	1,060,000

One of the principal increases, it will be observed, is in the head of Pensions, Allowances, and Concessions, and this is due to the fact that the number of persons employed in the Public Service has increased so far beyond the former limit that it is impossible to do justice to them.

New appointments which have been sanctioned by the Government are included in the above figures. Amongst them are included the Staff of the New Officer of the Royal Artillery, and the Staff of the new Surveyor-General of Works and Building. These are payable for a year only, in the Surveyor-General's Department.

The Chief Engineer of the Marine Survey is appointed to the position of Surveyor-General of the Marine Survey.

An Assistant to the Government Marine Surveyor is appointed to the position of Assistant-Surveyor-General of the Marine Survey.

A Native Commissioner is appointed to the position of Native Commissioner.

N O T E.—A sum of \$16,524 has been transferred from Miscellaneous to Military Expenditures.

Salaries, Allowances, and Commissions	18,000,000
Services exclusive of Establishments	17,000,000
Penalties	75,000
Chickadee Allowance	100,000
Transport	6,500
Works and Buildings	115,000
Lighting	100,000
Gravel, Stones, and Bridges	10,000
Miscellaneous	25,000
Military Expenditures	100,000
	1,064,000

One of the principal increases, it will be observed, under the last Budget, *Alimentos*, and *Commodities*, amounts to no less than

New appointments which have been sanctioned by the Government for an increase in the number of the staff.

Among these are included the Staff of the New Ministry of Education.

An *Alimento* List, which is a List of Salaries, is prepared by a yearly vote, in the Surveyor General's Department.

The Chief Secretary of the Government has been appointed by the Government. The Government has been appointed by the Government. The Government has been appointed by the Government.

A *Nota*—A sum of \$16,375 has been transferred from the Ministry of Education.



# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 471.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## BIRTH.

At Chefoo, on the 12th July, the wife of JAS. KIRKWOOD, 1. C. N., of a daughter.

## MARRIAGE.

On Thursday, the 19th July, at St. Paul's College Chapel by the Right Rev. Bishop Hurdon, Dr. RENNIE, of Fochow, to NELLIE, 3rd daughter of the Rev. William Ogilvie, Fintray, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

## DEATH.

On the 22nd July, at East Villa, The Peak, HELEN, the beloved wife of S. R. Neate.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

MAILED SUPPLEMENT.  
ISSUED GRATIS TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1883.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the afternoon of the 20th ult., several matters of the utmost interest to the welfare of this Colony were brought forward for the consideration of the members. As the sitting only terminated shortly before we went to press, we withhold our report of the proceedings until to-morrow, and also reserve our detailed comments on the more important of the questions debated. In glancing through the various documents laid on the table, we observe among the payments authorised in excess of the Estimates for 1883 requiring legislative authority several items which can scarcely fail to lead to difference of opinion and discussion. The principal of these are \$15,000 (on account) for the reclamation of Causeway Bay, \$43,158 for the reclamation of a swamp at Yau-má-ti, dust bins, dust carts, &c., \$46,550 for what are intended to be improvements to drainage, and \$10,700 for the construction of a lazarette on Stonecutters Island. With the whole of the proposals for which these votes are required, in addition to several others which are not here specified, we shall have ample opportunities of dealing later on.

The bills brought up for a first reading appear to be of comparatively minor importance, and the necessity for the amendment of Ordinance 8 of 1879 with regard to the maintenance of more effectual quarantine regulations than at present exist, are hardly apparent, although it is a matter for satisfaction that the attention of the authorities has been at length thoroughly awakened in any sort of fashion to the disgraceful character of their recent bungling and blundering.

The annexed documents from "the Honourable the Surveyor-General" to the Colonial Secretary, which we publish *in extenso*, speak for themselves. They will receive due attention at our hands at no distant date.

## THE SURVEYOR GENERAL TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(C.S.O. No. 1513 of 1883.)  
No. 125.

Public Works Department, Hongkong,  
16th June, 1883.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I have now completed the report and estimate of the first instalment of the proposed improvements to the surface drainage and sewerage of the Town called for in your letter No. 761 of the 15th of April last.

1.—The first reform that should be undertaken is the improvement of the house drains throughout the town, and as this cannot be done without fresh legislation, a draft Building Ordinance will be submitted next session which among other things will confer the necessary powers on the officers of this Department to deal with house drains. Meanwhile I beg to hand you the enclosed requisition on the Crown Agents for a consignment of stone-ware, drain pipes and other articles required for the purpose of making a beginning. A portion of this sanitary plant is intended to be employed in the drainage and sewerage of certain native tenements or groups of tenements which will be set up as models to the rest of the Chinese houses in the town, while another portion will be forwarded to the potteries in the mainland as patterns for a supply to be furnished to this Government by the native manufacturers.

2.—Passing from house drains to the larger sewers, the property of the Government, it is recommended that the following works be begun at once—

- (i.) All main sewers running north and south should be continued up the slopes of the hills above the town and there terminated in vertical venting shafts with catch-pits, tide valves being placed over the shafts on the Praya with air-lifts near the latter, in order to promote ventilation, and all existing sewer-traps at the upper ends of the sewers removed.
- (ii.) New main sewers should be built in such streets as do not possess them, or where the old sewers have been found to be so bad and dilapidated as to be beyond repair.
- (iii.) Proper man-holes should be built in connection with all sewers.
- (iv.) Defective lavatories or floors of existing sewers should be covered with cement concrete rendered in cement with a semi-circular stone-ware tile channel, running along the middle.

3.—The foregoing works are all in accordance with the recommendations of Mr. Chadwick and they represent an important instalment of the sanitary improvements to be carried out.

4.—I have also to recommend the early construction of catch-pits for the arrest of the sand and detritus which are silted, and choking up the following nullahs at their mouths on the Praya:

Shetongtsui Nullah,  
Sanyingpun Nullah,  
Albany Nullah,  
Wantai Nullah.

5.—I attach an estimate of the cost of carrying out these improvements. It amounts to \$93,100; but as it is not likely owing to the lateness of the season that more than one-half of these works will be carried out this year, it will suffice if His Excellency the Governor approves of a vote of half the amount, viz., \$46,550 being now taken in Finance Committee; the remaining half of the works to be defrayed from the vote for sanitary

works which will appear in the Colonial Estimates for 1884.

7.—Mr. Chadwick has recommended an intercepting sewer running along Queen's Road from the neighbourhood of the City Hall to its outfall somewhere in the Sulphur Channel opposite Green Island. In the natural order of things this particular work would not have been taken in hand until after the more important house-drainage reforms had been completed. The passing of the recent tramway bill has, however, altered matters. During 1884, the Tramway Company will want to lay their rails along Queen's Road West more or less along the same line contemplated for the intercepting sewer. It therefore becomes necessary to forestall the Tramway Company, and to lay the intercepting sewer before the Company begins operations along Queen's Road West.

8.—The observations of tidal currents necessary to determine the position of the outfall for the intercepting sewer begun by Mr. Chadwick are being continued, and when the exact position for the outfall has been fixed, I will do myself the honour of addressing you on the subject of the intercepting sewer which will be a cast-iron pipe to be obtained from England.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

J. M. PRICE,  
Surveyor General.

The Honourable W. H. MARSH, C.M.G.,  
Colonial Secretary,  
&c., &c.

## REQUISITION.

### SANITARY WORKS, HONGKONG.

5,000 feet run of glazed stone-ware spigot and socket drain pipes; internal diameter 4 inches, thickness one half inch.

2,500 feet run of glazed stone-ware semi-circular half-pipes; 9 inches internal diameter, *vide* sketch No. 1.

100 four-inch glazed stone-ware syphon traps, provided with a second V junction, as per sketch No. 2.

100 four-inch glazed stone-ware V junction drain pipes, with inspection cap as shown in sketch No. 3.

200 Douglon's glazed stone-ware syphon gullies for four-inch drain pipes as per sketch No. 4.

50 four-inch stone-ware vertical ventilating terminal pipes with stone-ware covers, *vide* sketch No. 5.

### ESTIMATE OF COST OF CARRYING OUT CERTAIN IMPROVEMENTS CONNECTED WITH TOWN SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Extending seven main sewers above the town ending with ventilating shafts and catch-pits. \$12,000.00.

New main sewer and main sewers to be built in the following streets—

In Victoria:—  
Stanley Street, \$1,000.00.  
Great George Street, \$1,000.00.  
Crown Street, \$1,000.00.  
Telford Street, \$1,000.00.  
Crown Street, \$1,000.00.  
Royal Mint Street, \$1,000.00.  
Horse Street, \$1,000.00.  
High Street, \$1,000.00.  
Second Street, \$1,000.00.  
Jardine's Bazaar, \$1,000.00.  
Castle Road, \$1,000.00.

In Yau-má-ti:—  
First Street, \$2,000.00.  
Second Street, \$2,000.00.  
Temple Street, \$2,000.00.  
Crown Street, \$2,000.00.  
Bowling Street, \$2,000.00.  
Park Street, \$2,000.00.  
Tsimshui Street, \$2,000.00.  
Tsimshui Street, \$2,000.00.  
Tsimshui Street, \$2,000.00.  
Tsimshui Street, \$2,000.00.

Sanitary Board Room, \$2,000.00.  
Do. at Kennedy's Suburb, \$2,000.00.  
Do. at Shek-tong-tsi Nullah, \$2,000.00.  
Do. at Sanyingpun Nullah, \$2,000.00.  
Construction of manholes in connection with town sewers (first instalment), \$2,000.00.  
Flooding old sewers with cement concrete rendered in cement, with half circle tile along centre (first instalment), \$2,000.00.  
\$93,100.00.

## THE CHAIRMAN, SANITARY BOARD, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(C.S.O. No. 1513 of 1883.)  
No. 9.

Sanitary Board Room,  
16th June, 1883.

SIR,—Adverting to previous correspondence on Sanitary Reform and to the proposed measures recently approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council, I have the honour to report that the adoption of the Sewerage Contract for Victoria and the islands necessitates the purchase of twenty-four dust-carts and twenty-four dustmen's bells, at a cost, as detailed in the enclosed schedule, of \$1,488, and I am therefore to request the Governor's approval to a vote of \$1,488 for this purpose being taken in Finance Committee.

2.—As the Order and Cleanliness Ordinance recently passed, compels every householder to provide himself with a suitable dust-box, and as it is more than probable that this provision of the law will not be adequately complied with by the native population, I am requested by the Sanitary Board to urge upon the Government the expediency of defraying the cost of Five thousand dust-boxes in the first instance from public funds and of selling these boxes at cost price to the Chinese householders, the proceeds of these sales being refunded to the Colonial Treasury from month to month.

3.—I am further to obtain the consent of His Excellency the Governor to the Board giving dust-boxes gratis to such persons as are in the opinion of the Board hopelessly unable from extreme poverty to pay for them, but the Board would not propose to give away more than one thousand boxes in this manner and would in every case satisfy itself beforehand that the recipient was absolutely without the means to comply with the law.

4.—As so large an order as five thousand dust-boxes would enable the Government Contractor to make a considerable reduction on the price per box, this proposition while ensuring the construction of a proper dust-box would be a great boon to the Chinese in enabling them to obtain a cheap article. If His Excellency therefore approves I would ask for a grant of \$3,000 to meet this service.

5.—The Sanitary Board is of opinion it would be very desirable to build at the Government expense a model night-soil boat to serve as a pattern for the fleet of such boats to be provided by the Night-soil Removal Contractor and I am accordingly to apply for a grant of \$300 to defray the cost of the model boat. The latter when finished with as a copy for the other boats, need not be idle but may be hired at a fixed rate per month to the Night-soil Contractor and in this way may in due course repay its original cost.

6.—In Section 12 of the new Rules and Regulations issued by the Governor in Council under the Order and Cleanliness Ordinance His Excellency has approved the construction of certain new public dust-bins. These will cost \$2,400, a vote for which amount is requested.

7.—With reference to the deposits of rubbish that have accumulated to so serious an extent on the foreshore at Lap-sá-pwan and which are likely to continue unless measures are taken to give the crews of the rubbish boats some facilities

for landing I am to apply to the Government for the means to build a narrow and inexpensive timber jetty running out into three or four feet of water at low tide. This jetty will enable the rubbish boats to moor alongside and to discharge their contents into proper deposits on the shore above the reach of the tides. The Board is of opinion that unless such a jetty is built it will not be possible to stop the present abominable practice of throwing the rubbish on the foreshore below high water mark and into the water itself whence it floats back into the harbour next tide. It is the intention of the Board to propose the erection of a kiln or destructor for calcining all waste products in the manner now adopted in English towns, but pending the erection of the kiln I am to urge the early construction of the timber jetty. This work will cost \$3,500.

8.—The large question of opening free public latrines all over the City of Victoria is still under the consideration of the Board, whose report will be forthcoming upon the completion of the estimate of cost of acquiring the present latrine sites in the City. The final settlement of this question involving so large an expense, will doubtless be deferred yet some little time. The Sanitary Board, however, would respectfully submit the necessity of building, with as little delay as possible, three free public latrines in the village of Yau-má-ti and two in the village of Hung Hom and would request for this purpose a grant of \$3,800.

9.—Touching the village of Hung Hom I am to call attention to the need of funds for the purpose of putting this village in something like decent sanitary order. In its present condition Hung Hom is a source of grave danger to the Public Health, and it is considered by the Public Health Officer to the Government. Money is needed to widen, straighten, and level the village street, and lanes, to abolish putrid cess-pools, to reclaim an offensive mud foreshore, and to carry out elementary drainage works. It is estimated that \$5,000 will defray the cost of meeting the more urgent needs of this village, and I am to apply for a grant to this amount.

10.—At the village of Yau-má-ti, matters are not very much better than at Hung Hom, but the Sanitary Board is sanguine that after the promulgation of the Rules and Regulations under the new Order and Cleanliness Ordinance, and the introduction of the new form of Village Scavenging Contract, a marked improvement will be noticeable in the appearance of the streets of the village, more especially if the interest and co-operation of the Police can be enlisted in the abatement of nuisances. Many structural sanitary improvements in connection with the drainage and general sanitary matters, that have already been enumerated in my letter to you No. 125 of the 16th of June.

A filthy black swamp still remains to be dealt with. This swamp emits during the hours of low tide, a deadly and revolting fetor. It should be at once filled in, by means of a sea-wall and reclamation. The cost of this work is estimated at \$20,000. The water supply should be improved. Three wells should be bored at once for this purpose. The cost will be \$570.

11.—I am to call attention to the highly unsatisfactory condition of things at the Public Slaughter House at West Point. This Slaughter House was built twenty years ago for the requirements of the Colony. Since 1863, the town has nearly doubled in population, and the slaughtering of animals for the Public Markets, and the shipping has increased in proportion. The accommodation is now found insufficient, and I am therefore to ask for a sum of \$2,700 for the purpose of extending the premises and improving the accommodation.

12.—I am to state that in respect of village sanitation, the Board will take up one village at a time, and that during the remaining six months of the current year, it is proposed to deal only with Yau-má-ti and Hung Hom, leaving Shaukiwán, Aberdeen, and Apichow for 1884. As it is obvious that the necessarily heavy expenditure attendant on sanitary reform cannot be defrayed from ordinary revenue, I am to submit on behalf of the Board that the sums set forth in the annexed Schedule amounting to \$43,158 may be taken as an advance from the Public Loan which it is understood the Colonial Government contemplates raising for sanitary works, and that this advance be refunded to the Loan, when the latter has been obtained. The same of course would apply to the sums now required for the improvement of existing sewers in Victoria and Yau-má-ti, dealt with in my letter No. 125 of the 16th instant.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

J. M. PRICE,  
Chairman of the Sanitary Board.

Honourable W. H. MARSH, C.M.G.,  
Colonial Secretary,  
&c., &c.

## SCHEDULE OF SANITARY WORKS AND SERVICES FOR WHICH FUNDS ARE REQUIRED.

Construction of a dust-cart at \$55.00. 8 \$440.00.  
Purchase of a dust-cart's bell at \$18.00. 20 360.00.  
Construction of 5,000 dust-boxes varying each \$60/100. 300,000.  
Building of one model night-soil boat. 1 100.00.  
Construction of 10 dust-bins at \$240.00. 2,400.00.  
Construction of a timber jetty at Lap-sá-pwan. 1 3,500.00.  
Cost of erecting three free public latrines at Yau-má-ti, \$2,000.00.  
Cost of erecting two free public latrines at Hung Hom, \$3,800.00.  
Sanitary improvements at the Village of Hung Hom, \$3,500.00.  
Sewer reclamation at Yau-má-ti, \$5,000.00.  
Sinking of wells at Yau-má-ti, \$570.00.  
Minor Street improvements at Yau-má-ti, \$1,000.00.  
Extension of the Public Slaughter House at West Point, \$2,700.00.  
\$43,158.00.

\* Of this amount \$8,000.00, would be refunded to the Colonial Treasury by the sale of dust-boxes to the public.

J. M. P.

(C.S.O. No. 1559 of 1883.)

## REPORT.

With reference to the verbal and written reports of the Medical Staff on the prevalence of Fever at Causeway Bay, and to the complaints which have been made of the noxious exhalations from the tidal foreshore or marsh lying to the south of the Causeway, I have the honour to report that I have caused a survey to be made of the locality and to submit the accompanying tracing of the same, showing tinted green, the area, (twenty-six acres) which it is proposed to reclaim in order to convert the swamp into healthy dry land.

2.—There can be no doubt as to the desirability of the reclamation on sanitary grounds and the work seems equally desirable as a means of obtaining a large tract of building land for warehouses and factories. There has been a considerable demand of late for sites for godowns and another to the East of the town, and these have now taken up a great portion of the vacant land at Bowington. Looking to the overcrowded condition of the City it would have been better to have reserved the Bowington sites for private dwelling houses and to have sent intending builders of warehouses and factories to some suburb like Causeway Bay. This, however, may still be done in respect of future applicants (of whom I have no doubt there

will still be many) if the contemplated reclamation is carried out, and what remains available of Bowington may yet be devoted to dwelling houses. At current rates land at Causeway Bay may be valued at \$4,000 per acre. Deducting five acres for roads and cross streets the remaining 21 acres reclaimed, may be fairly estimated as representing a value of \$84,000.

3.—The reclamation should be carried up to a height of 3 feet above the level of high-water spring tides. A higher formation level would be expensive and inconvenient in complicating the drainage of the private lands at the back. The quantity of earth to be filled in is 30,000 cubic yards. Owing to the close proximity of the material the work may be done for 9 cents per cubic yard making the cost of the earth works \$27,000.

4.—In the original project of a break-water and harbour of refuge for boats at Causeway Bay approved by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in 1878, the reclamation of the tidal foreshore to the South of the Causeway was not included. Owing to the expense, this portion of the scheme was left to some future date, and in the plan which was forwarded to the Secretary of State the swamp to the South of the Causeway was merely shown intersected by three proposed channels or dykes, which were to be dredged out of the mud and kept open, to enable boats to haul up on the Shaukiwán Road out of the reach of typhoon seas.

5.—The present intention to reclaim however is an improvement on the original proposition as it will enable the boats to haul up on to the new embankment, along the whole extent of the Causeway without having to go through the marsh as formerly contemplated.

6.—To facilitate the hauling up of boats in bad weather the northern bank or edge of the Causeway should be finished off with a gentle slope extending down to the water's edge. The slope should be rough paved between low water and high water marks, with the stones which abound in the neighbouring quarries. This item will cost \$3,000 making the total estimate, \$30,000.

7.—The entire foreshore to the north of the Causeway will be dredged down to 2 feet below low water spring tides in accordance with the original design of 1878. The dredging however comes under the contract for the break-water so that its cost is not included in the present reclamation project. The mud dredged from the sea-bed will be utilized for the filling in and will be of considerable help. Most of the material for the reclamation will however be red clay excavated from the hills overlooking the spot, convict labour if properly regulated may be used with advantage on this work.

8.—To ensure good surface drainage the reclamation should be finished off in one uniform slope or inclination towards the sea, of 1 foot vertical to 200 feet horizontal. The stream at present meandering through the swamp should be diverted into a straight course, through an open dyke. For the present it is not intended to do more than make the reclamation in a rough and ready manner. More expensive works of road making and drainage may follow later when the lands are taken up on leaseholds and are yielding some revenue to the Government. I think it but just to the Sanitary Officers of the Colony to record the fact that the present foul and insanitary condition of Causeway Bay was brought about by the direct action of the Government in 1879, in forbidding the Sanitary Police to interfere with the boat population when the latter began to establish themselves permanently on the foreshore and to form the boat village which has been only recently dislodged. These boat people have now all been turned away, but each boat has left behind it all around the berth which it so long tenanted undisturbed, a four-years accumulation of putrid refuse. When the tide recedes and this refuse is blown on shore, the matter is exposed to the direct rays of the sun the effluvia is sickening beyond description, and I have no doubt that it is the cause of the fever prevalent in the neighbourhood.

J. M. PRICE,  
Surveyor General.

24th June, 1883.

Of all the public enterprises started in Hongkong of late years not one has had a more genuine ring, or shown more favorable prospects of proving a great commercial success than the proposed Douglas Steamship Company, Limited, the prospectus of which was circulated the other day, and may be consulted in our advertising columns. The object of this important undertaking is to acquire and carry on the long established and lucrative business founded in 1860 by the late Mr. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK, and since that time associated with the popular local firm of Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. There was a time, and that not so very long ago, when the whole of the coasting trade between Hongkong and the ports of Swatow, Amoy, and Fochow, as well as the major portion of the Formosa carrying business, was almost practically monopolised by the admirably appointed fleet of steamers bearing the Maltese crossed flags of this well known Hongkong firm. However, during the past few years things have changed greatly, and although the old established line has lost none of its efficiency and remains as popular as ever with merchants, shippers and passengers, the large increase of outside steamers calling at the Coast Ports, such as the vessels belonging to the "Ocean" and "Glen" lines, besides others locally owned, has inaugurated a formidable competition which of necessity must have raised difficulties not easily combated. And it is to a great extent owing to this powerful opposition, we presume, that Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. have decided to form their splendid business into a limited liability company, relying on the well understood truism that unity is strength. And judging from the eminently successful results which have accrued from similar local undertakings based on the grand principle of co-operation, there appears to be every reason to anticipate a prosperous future for the new Douglas Steamship Company.

The capital of the Company will be one million dollars, divided into 20,000 fully paid up shares of fifty dollars each, of which ten dollars must be paid on application and forty on allotment. This project it seems to us, goes forth to the commercial world under most favorable auspices. The general management of Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. is a sufficient guarantee that everything that

energy and experience can suggest to work the Company on enlightened principles of economy in a manner likely to increase the already existing large business, and to produce the most favorable results which it is possible to obtain for the benefit of the shareholders, will most certainly be carried out to the letter; while with such an influential committee as represented by Mr. JOHN S. LAPRAIK, the Hon. P. RYRIE, (TURNER & Co.), Mr. F. D. SASSON, (DAVID SASSON, Sons, & Co.), Mr. B. LAYTON, (GILMAN & Co.), and Mr. W. S. YOUNG, (GILMAN & Co.), it is quite safe to assume that the ordinary business will be materially augmented by the support of the powerful firms to which these gentlemen belong; and further that the general administration of the Company's affairs by such thoroughly practical men of business will leave little to be desired. Such a committee of management as this would place any commercial speculation far outside the bounds of suspicion.

In glancing through the prospectus those with a practical knowledge of such matters cannot fail to be struck with the remarkably low estimate set down as the value of Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.'s fine fleet of steamers. These vessels which comprise the *Albatross* (541) *Haitong* (446) *Namoo* (1375) *Fukien* (815) *Thales* (1199) *Douglas* (1560) and *Kwonglung* (1056) will be taken over by the Company at a valuation of \$852,500, a sum, in our opinion, well within their value, without taking into account the goodwill of the "Douglas Line," which the vendors have included in their estimate. It must not be overlooked that the above named steamers are all in capital condition both as regards hulls and machinery, and that they are admirably adapted for the trade for which they were expressly constructed. Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. have arranged to take at least ten thousand fully paid-up shares on their own account, which is a substantial indication of the confidence they repose in the prospects of the new Company, and as the remaining portion is offered to the public we feel no hesitation in strongly recommending those in search of a sound investment to follow suit, and apply for shares in this genuine concern.

In a list of payments authorised by the Finance Committee in excess of the Estimates for 1883 requiring legislative sanction, issued from the Colonial Secretary's department on the 16th and laid before the members of the Legislative Council on the 20th ult., appears the significant item, under the head of Works and Buildings, "Lazarette on Stonecutters' Island, \$10,700." After the strictures we passed on the wretched provisions made by the Government to meet the exigencies of the recent cholera visitation, this concession to public opinion as expressed through our columns is a tacit admission from the Head of the Executive that "some one has blundered." Who that person is the community of Hongkong has a perfect right to know, and if the unofficial members of the Council possess the courage of their opinions and are resolved to thoroughly carry out the unwritten but perfectly understood obligations they owe to their constituents, they will, for the benefit and future protection of public interests, insist on knowing who is directly responsible for the disgraceful meddling and muddling on Stonecutters' Island, which there can be very little doubt was the means of a regrettable sacrifice of human life, besides causing unnecessary inconvenience, discomfort and personal risk to the officers, crews and passengers of the steamers quarantined, and heavy monetary loss to the agents and owners. It is more over the duty of Governor Bowen, as it is of the Governor of every colony under the British Crown, a duty he owes equally to the Imperial authorities and the residents of Hongkong, to take some official action when public interests are sacrificed and valuable lives placed in jeopardy by either professional incompetency or shameful jobbery. Although the Colony has been in existence for over forty years, the unpardonable truth that, from the Governor downwards, the officials of the Government have not yet been fully recognised, nor do these liveried gentlemen seem to be aware that they possess no exclusive rights either from public criticism or personal responsibility.

The great Roman who wrote—*non licet in bello his pacare* had more than an ordinary share of worldly wisdom. But there are in these modern days other games besides the great game of war in which one is not permitted to err twice, where a grave mistake, *malgré* the results, is very properly regarded as unpardonable. And it is well understood that a serious blunder by a government official, cannot be condoned; the author of the mischief must, very properly, be made responsible for his own actions. The official who performs his duties faithfully and efficiently, invariably has his services honorably recognised; and on the other hand, those whose incompetency or something worse brings discredit on the State are, or ought to be summarily dismissed from the service. What is called a civil servant has neither a better nor a worse claim on the Government he serves, than has the employé of the private merchant or manufacturer on his employers. So long as he is considered a fitting person to serve the Government efficiently he is well paid for his work; the moment he is incapable or unworthy of the confidence placed in his pretensions he is liable, and deserves to be, turned adrift. We do not hesitate to say that the government official who is responsible for the discredit to the state of affairs at Stone-

cutters' Island during the recent cholera scare, is totally unfitted for the position he occupies, and if justice were done he would long ere now have been suspended and reported to the Secretary of State. Who the responsible officer is we regret to say we are not in a position to state, otherwise we should not hesitate in the performance of our duty to publish his name to the world. Perhaps Governor Bowen, recognising the gravity of the situation and accepting the responsibility of his high position, will either defend the arrangements at Stonecutters' Island, or award well merited censure where it is due! But if red tape and jobbery should unhappily reign triumphant even in the highest places, we may surely place reliance—unless honesty and independence have altogether deserted the colony—on our unofficial representatives in the Legislative Council to obtain redress for what has been universally admitted to be a serious grievance.

When Hongkong was last visited by cholera, the authorities, recognising the critical situation, lost no time in erecting on Stonecutters' Island a suitable lazarette for the segregation of the crews or passengers of cholera infected vessels. Although mainly constructed of wood and matting these buildings answered the purposes required admirably, and those who are in a position to judge best affirm that they assisted in no slight degree in getting rid of what had at one time every appearance of proving a dangerous epidemic. Now some months ago these buildings were removed from Stonecutters' Island—by whom and on whose responsibility and for what purpose it is for the Governor to find out—and no provision whatever was substituted to enable the authorities to cope with a similar emergency. We all know what happened. Cholera came into the colony unexpectedly; the steamer *Dale* with between five and six hundred passengers was placed in quarantine, and under a burning sun for several days these poor wretches dragged out a weary existence within the limited confines of a small vessel, with death staring them in the face every hour. There was no building on the island to accommodate those suffering from cholera, for an officer of the Hongkong Government had seen fit at a short time previously to remove the hospital for his own purposes and to suit his own convenience. And so confusion became worse confounded. At last a few soldiers tents were procured, and an attempt at segregation was made, and a sorry attempt it proved. The arrangements were simply disgraceful; Dr. Marquess was sent over from the Civil Hospital, but without the requisite appliances what could he do? Absolutely nothing. Deaths occurred daily, how many it is difficult to say. A heavy gale swooped down on the colony and for thirty-six hours hundreds of poor suffering wretches were subjected to the raging of the elements in tents which afforded neither shelter nor protection. Was it to be marvelled at if these men at last mutinied and refused to stay longer in the island? We think not, and we are sure it was not creditable to the Government to allow the *Dale* to leave the waters of the Colony with cholera on board, and a strong spirit of lawlessness rampant amongst the Chinese passengers.

Who, we again ask, is responsible for all this? Is it true that Mr. J. M. PRICE removed the temporary hospital on Stonecutters' Island on his own responsibility, and had it taken to the Taitam Water-Works to suit his own purposes? If so, the Surveyor-General should be called upon for an explanation of his conduct; if not, then let the truth be known so that the blame may be saddled on the proper person. We can scarcely credit the rumour that Mr. J. M. PRICE's action in the matter is to be traced to his vainglorious desire to have the credit of being the first to propose to the new governor the erection of a permanent lazarette on Stonecutters' Island, and yet what has lately transpired would appear to confirm the tongue of public report. But human lives are not to be wantonly sacrificed to gratify either the ambition or the vanity of any man, far less of a paid servant of the community. The removal of the temporary hospital, without any provisions being made for an adequate substitute, unquestionably contributed to the serious loss of life recorded; and it is equally certain that whoever is responsible for this foolish act has incurred a very grave responsibility. What the measure of this responsibility is we shall leave the Secretary of State to decide.

## MANILA.

(Translated from *El Comercio*.)

The Spanish Treasury in Manila announces that Mexican dollars, the circulation of which has been prohibited in the Philippines, will be received and exchanged at par.

The number of deaths from cholera reported to the Manila Government from the province of Ilocos Sur from the 1st to the 9th inst. amounted to 1674.

Of the total amount of prohibited Mexican dollars in circulation in Manila, roughly estimated at 624,000, the sum of \$6,800 was received and exchanged at the Treasury, on the first day that department announced its readiness to take Mexican dollars in exchange for Manila money at par.

The first prize of last month's Manila Lottery, amounting to \$30,000, fell to the lot of a fortunate sergeant of the Spanish Civil Guards at Ilocos Sur.

Early on the morning of the 14th instant a light but perceptible shock of earthquake was noticed in Manila.